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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

THE DANGER TO WHITE AUSTRALIA.

(30th October.)

Australian papers have concerned themselves of late with the recent case of the Chinese teacher in Melbourne being refused admission into the Commonwealth under circumstances fully reported in these columns the other day. Commenting on the case in question the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* remarks: "The chief danger menacing the white Australia policy is tacitless fanaticism in its administration. A case in point is furnished by the refusal to permit the landing in the Commonwealth of a Chinese school teacher for the education of Chinese children in the language of their parents. A request has been made for exemption on behalf of an Oriental scholar whose mission is to found a college for Chinese students who wish to obtain an education in the literature of their race, which is otherwise not available to them. Surely the gratification of such a desire as that involves no threat to the white race in Australia. It is not even proposed that the Chinese teacher should stay there longer than the term for which the Restriction Act enables special exemptions to be granted to visiting aliens, and ample guarantees have been offered to ensure his return when the period of grace expires. To refuse him permission to enter under these circumstances is not part of any broad statesmanlike policy; it is simply an exhibition of that kind of fanaticism which we usually regard as a characteristic of coloured races. It is the sort of thing that tends to reduce the Commonwealth alien exclusion laws to an absurdity. The only justification for those laws is the necessity of self-preservation, but in a case of this kind such a plea would be farcical. Instead of administering the Restriction Act with undue harshness it should be their aim to soften its irritating incidence as much as possible consistent with making it effective for the purpose in view. Otherwise the very existence of the white Australia policy is endangered. For the enforcement of that policy the Australians have in the last resort to rely upon the sympathy of Great Britain, where it specially behoves them to show that the object is a rational one. If a Chinese schoolmaster sought admission under the exemption clause of the Restriction Act, there may perhaps be ground for suspicion that some trick was in contemplation. But when it is simply a question of one asking to come in under bond, to refuse is to risk bringing the white Australia policy into ridicule amongst British statesmen who are not seized of its meaning as we are. And that is a thing which it is worth doing a good deal to avoid. This is an eminently common sense view to take of the question, but will the Australian labour members be convinced of the force of the logic which should raise the barrier in favour of Chinese of the exempt class?"

A CHINESE OFFICIAL ON CHINA'S CURRENCY.

(1st November.)

So many varied and complicated schemes for the reform of Chinese currency have been formulated from time to time that it is with some doubt the average reader will approach a memorial submitted to the Throne by Sheng Hsuan-hwai, the Junior Vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications. It is entitled "China's National Bank and Currency Reform" and is published in English by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The pamphlet in question contains some two dozen pages, but as yet its circulation appears to have been confined to Shanghai. The subject, however, is of equal if not greater importance to Hongkong, especially now that there seems to be a revival of the subsidiary coinage question, and for that reason it should prove of interest to those who demand that the Government of the Colony should take immediate steps to maintain the small coins at a higher level than at present obtains. The question is dealt with by an editorial writer in the *Hongkai Mercury*, who, however, is content to give a summary of the memorial and carefully avoids treading on the quicksands of currency affairs. We are told that the pamphlet "bears eloquent testimony" to the ability of the author to grasp facts and present them in an understandable form. Also "there are matters calling for criticism here and there; and it is not to be expected that this or any other statement can satisfy those whose views are of schools differing from that which seems to have secured the adhesion of the memorialist." That was to be expected, for it is safe to say there are no two men who see eye to eye in all matters connected with this intricate and puzzling question. The memorial outlines briefly the writer's appointment, the inquiries which he made amongst officials and merchants, the contrast which he finds between China with her 400,000,000 inhabitants and their revenue of 100,000,000 with the 40,000,000 of Japan and their revenue of 61,000,000 yen. He glances at fundamental principles and recommends the foundation of a central bank as other countries have done. "The strong points of the various systems should be selected as a model." It is imperative, he thinks, that the new bank and the new currency come together. The

addendum deals with previous efforts to provide China with a dollar currency in various provinces and remarks that though the number of places where dollars have come into use in the country has been constantly increasing, the import of Mexican dollars has fallen off within recent years, the inference being that the native dollars already coined have begun to oust the foreign article. It is noted that the attempts to introduce tael coins were unsuccessful on each and every occasion. No explanation is offered as to the reason why, but the probable explanation is the old law that a poorer currency effectively keeps out or drives out a richer one. In the appendix the writer goes into further detail regarding currency and the bases on which it may be built up. All these are matters which do not necessarily affect the main issue, which is the habilitation of Chinese currency. In passing, we may note that the suggestion that China's revenue can properly be compared with Japan's will not hold water, for the simple reason that the system of government in one country is radically opposed to that adopted by the other. But it seems a failing which Chinese students cannot get over. Coming to what may be described as the basis of his thesis, the writer deals with the subject of paper money, which he holds should be issued from the national bank only, all such notes being "payable to bearer on demand" and a sufficient reserve of bullion being kept for that purpose. Gold coins of three values, \$20, \$10, and \$5, are recommended, but the memorialist introduces a saving clause here. He says, "Preparations should be made at once for the determination of the value of the proposed issue of gold coins, although on account of the scarcity of gold it may not be possible to issue them at once." It will be seen that the writer takes heroic bounds when he begins to deal with his subject. For example, his idea of limiting the issue of bank notes to the national bank alone is open to argument. There is not a country in the world where the national bank is sole arbiter what notes shall be issued. The point is that the law should have power to interfere where private banks seek to introduce note issues without making due provision for their redemption at their face value. Mr. Sheng apparently passes over that point and proceeds to consider the possibility of a gold currency, without taking the first step towards that end of establishing the present or nationalised currency on a gold basis. In other words he would have a gold reserve before he had a gold standard. It is probable, however, that he does not altogether miss the usual procedure for he says that the great object is "to make a fixed rate of exchange between its (China's) currency and those of foreign countries, and thus to avoid the loss occasioned by fluctuations." The question whether China's gain under the supposed conditions would be greater than the advantage she might derive from a purely silver currency is too wide to be entered upon. Many authorities think that, particularly in exports to gold countries, the gain thus made should more than make up for the loss in fluctuation. It is upon this assumption that it has been argued by bi-metallicists that "the yellow man with the white money would have an advantage over the white man with the yellow money." India is cited as an instance of a country which has a gold standard without a gold currency but it is believed that what answers there might not answer in the case of China. With regard to the silver currency the writer contends: "This must be national, not provincial. There must no longer be an interregnum conflict between dollar and dollar and note and note. The motto for the future is unification. Why native merchants have in the past refused to take native dollars and have welcomed foreign is noted but not explained. Perhaps it was felt that explanation was unnecessary. But the reviewer (quoting the *Mercury*), would fall in his duty if he did not allude to the one fundamental necessity for a stable coinage which has for generations, indeed for ages, been lacking in China. Tea letters only are needed to define that sine qua non—C-o-n-f-i-d-e-n-c-e. H.B. Sheng is evidently shocked at the havoc wrought during the past few years by the tremendous issues of depreciated copper coinage. As this is no new thing in China, except in the form of the coin, he needs no further for an explanation of the unpopularity of native dollars. When a man has to carry about with him a bottle of acid and a weighing machine in order to make sure that he is not being cheated by every coin handed to him, he will jump at any chance to get money which does not need this trouble and expense. Honest money then becomes popular. Men have confidence in it as they have in the Mexicans now in use, or in the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. China's new currency, then, whatever form it takes, must heretofore be kept up to its official standard, otherwise it is doomed to failure from the outset. The problems of minting, bank-note printing, the amount of currency necessary, and the redemption of the present debased coinage are all considered in the remaining pages of the pamphlet with sufficient fullness to be intelligible. The suggestion that the depreciated copper coins should be called in at the rate of 125 to the dollar, and the loss borne by the government so that it should not fall on the people, sounds altruistic enough. But we (*Mercury*) might ask, Why should the people lose the 25 per cent? Who has profited by that? Excellent advice is given respecting the development, as soon and as fully as may be, of all possible gold, silver, and copper mines. In any case it will be necessary to float a loan to supply the initial metal, but after that the more China can develop her own bullion the better for her. It is suggested, all the same,

that the new departure would soon become a success and the coinage get into circulation. As may have been gathered from the foregoing the pamphlet deals with generalities only. There are endless details which the memorialist himself probably knows nothing about, but which must be carefully considered, each in its proper place, if the structure of China's future finance is to hold together, and not fall to pieces bringing down with it the whole national credit in one tremendous smash. It is something to know and rejoice over that an important Government official in China is concerning himself with the question but it yet remains to be seen whether this addition to the voluminous papers on the reform of China's currency will bear fruit.

DISPENSARIES FOR THE BOAT POPULATION.

(2nd November.)

An innovation which should prove of decided importance to the boat population of the Colony was introduced yesterday, when dispensaries were established at each of the stations where the masters or owners of small craft are required to take out or renew their licences. These dispensaries, which are in connection with the Tung Wa Hospital, are described as free to the people for whom they have been especially inaugurated, and to a certain extent the term is no misnomer. But only to a certain extent, because the holders of licences will be required in future to pay an additional ten per cent. on the fees demanded for the licences. In other words, the possessor of a junk licence for a vessel of a thousand piculs will pay, in future, \$6.50 for his parchment. Whether an addition of sixty cents on such a sum will be regarded as oppressive by the people concerned we have no means of knowing at present, but it would scarcely seem to the ordinary man that the owners and masters of junks earning large sums of money would submit any serious objections to the addition. The advantages which they will derive from the establishment of dispensaries in the most convenient districts where they have to call in the regular course of things should fully compensate them for the extra few cents which they will have to pay. It should be recognised that the services of the dispensers are open to all the members of the crew as well as to the licenceholder, so that in the case of a junk carrying an indefinite number of hands the benefits to be derived are proportionately increased. So far as we understand the ten per cent. is not to be regarded as a compulsory payment—it is a "subscription," or, if the phrase is preferred, a "donation" given in expectation of favours to come. That interpretation may be refuted, but our information runs to the effect that in the case of an applicant for a licence refusing to pay there is no means of compelling him to do so, nor is there the power to withhold the licence provided the other requirements of the law are complied with. Of course that is a non-sensical arrangement, absurd on the face of it, and so far the difficulty has not arisen. But if such an anomaly do exist then we presume the shipping authorities will provide for the lapsus as soon as possible. We take it that the dispensers could not refuse medicine to a junk coolie simply because his master was blind to the merits of the scheme. If they did there would be a howl of execration throughout the Colony, and it would have been better if these particular dispensaries had never been established. The only plan is, accordingly, to impose the extra ten per cent. as part and parcel of the fee payable for the junk licence. There are those who may be inclined to wonder why the Tung Wa committee, working through the Harbourmaster, should think it necessary to inaugurate additional dispensaries for the sole benefit of the boat population, but anyone who knows anything of these people who are born, live their arduous lives, and die, so to speak, on the sea knows how seldom they are to be seen rambling through the city streets. All their interests are centred around the wharves like the gypsies at home they have their own habits, customs, and paradoxical ways. Possibly they have their own peculiarities of speech. Certainly they do not mingle with the common herd, but confine their attentions to their kin, who wrestle daily with the treacherous waters of Hongkong, and there is nothing to attract them on shore. It is true that the sampans people are wandering about the water front, but that is all in the way of business. The only persons claiming a connection with the boat population, who may be occasionally found leading a shore life, are those unfortunate females who have been cast off as useless burdens, though to the foreigner it will always seem as if the women of the poorer class in China render as much solid service as their male friends. In these circumstances it will be understood that the boat population of Hongkong as a whole are averse from travelling through the city in search of the dispensaries which have been thoughtfully provided by the Tung Wa Hospital, and it is hoped and believed that when they find that special provision has been made for their medicinal wants they will not be slow to make the most of them. Probably they will be induced to patronise the dispensaries in time of sickness if only to get the value of their money. In any case, the idea is an excellent one in every respect, and we can only trust that it will prove a success, who ever has been responsible for it.

OPIMUM IN SINGAPORE.

(3rd November.)

By the acceptance of the tender for the new opium farm for the next triennial period,

the Hongkong Government has, for the three years commencing in March, 1910, been relieved of one source of uneasiness as regards the revenue of the Colony, at any rate so long as the faddists in the home country in their campaign of blindness and unwisdom do not wilfully jeopardize the interests of Hongkong by forcing upon the Imperial Government a line of policy which may overlook the arrangement just recently concluded between the Colonial Government and the farming syndicate for the new opium monopoly. In Singapore, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have still to wrestle with this difficult problem, mainly because of the Opium Commissioners' recommendation that the Straits Government should conduct its own opium monopoly. The subject again attained considerable prominence last week in the southern colony when the Committee stage on the Chandu Bill was reached. An official member (Mr. T. S. Baker) is reported to have said that Government by becoming the sole exporters, manufacturers, and purveyors laid themselves at once open to the attack of people at Home of a charge of aiding and abetting of vice, and thereby placed in jeopardy the principal source of revenue of the Colony. If opium smoking is a harmful habit and a demoralising practice, as the anti-opiumists appear to believe, all he could say was the less the Government of the Colony identified themselves with the preparation and sale of it, the better for the Colony and the less likely to be interfered with. He suggested in place of the government monopoly a heavy import duty and in that way to raise revenue. He would suggest that a heavy excise duty be put on opium, the collection of which would be quite simple. Let all the opium going into the Colony, whether intended for local consumption or export, be at once placed in a bonded warehouse at Tanjong Pagar or Penang Wharf; whatever quantity was removed from the warehouse for local consumption should be liable to be taxed to a terrific extent. The manufacture of chandu should be done under a heavy license; the sale of it under another. Continuing his line of argument the speaker said: "We should thus save our faces and save our revenue, and we should not lay ourselves open to the criticism or charge from the people at home that we were encouraging the vice. In 1907 there were imported 13,347 balls of opium of a value of \$102 million; 10,323 balls of the value of \$8 million were exported, leaving a consumption of 3,324 balls of a value of \$2,612,543." He mentioned these figures to show the enormous trade in this article in the port—a trade of \$18 million. In 1908 there were 11,424 balls valued at \$11 million; export 9,275 balls of the value of \$7,800,000, leaving 2,149 chests of the value of \$1,900,000. An excise duty of 200 per cent.—a moderate tax—would give \$34 million, and in addition they would have the revenue from licenses for manufacture and selling. The first tax would be quite simply collected when the opium left the bonded warehouse, without difficulty or great expense. The other taxes could be collected as now. A check on the manufacture would be the use of numbered labels for the pots of standard size, and could easily be looked after by a revenue officer. The system would not be open to the objection he had stated; it would increase rather than diminish revenue; and would not lay them open to the charge of maintaining a vice. There was no question that the people at Home considered opium smoking a vice, and if the Colony were going to make money by this vice the people at Home would denounce them. He for one absolutely declined to be a partner to a scheme for establishing the Government monopoly of such a vice. He would like to have the bill postponed for a select committee to report to the Council. Another member of Council spoke against the proposal and was supported by the Government, the final consideration of the measure being postponed to last Friday. Following the discussion, a correspondent, signing himself "Semper Vigilans," on the following day addressed a novel suggestion to the *Singapore Free Press*. The writer is of opinion that "the difficulty may be surmounted by there being created a wider gap between the identity of the new controlling authority and the Government than it appears probable will exist under the presently proposed scheme. This could be effected by empowering by Legislation a new authority, to be styled the Straits Opium Monopoly Board, to take over and control the importation of opium, manufacture into chandu, and distribution by sale to licensed shops, paying for the rights such sum as may be mutually agreed upon. It would not occupy a great period of time to mutually agree upon this sum, call it for example 24 million dollars per annum for Singapore; in addition this Board would pay interest to Government on capital cost of land, buildings, plant and appliances and stock, taken over for the purpose of its objects, at an agreed value. The Board would be a body corporate with perpetual succession, could institute and defend actions at law, and little difference could be discerned by the officious outsider between it and an independent agency such as the present farmers. It would have its general manager and other officers as at present proposed. The scheme perhaps savours of deception, but in so far as that is concerned it forms no precedent in political history." Both these novel proposals are not likely to be adopted, as the Straits Settlements Government appear to be guided by the verdict of the Opium Commissioners. Whatever the experiment our sister colony may embark upon, it is certain to be watched with close attention by Hongkong which may one day be called upon to follow in the wake of Singapore.

JAPANESE FOR AMERICA.

(4th November.)

The United States Government has "made good" with the Pacific coast generally and California in particular in the matter of Japanese immigration. When a year or two ago the people of the Pacific slope, notably San Francisco, grew restless over the Japanese question and uneasy over the pronounced and increasing immigration from Japan, they voiced a strong protest to the authorities at Washington. The Government promised to see that such provision was made as would be satisfactory. And its officials went to work to bring about such an arrangement as would suit the citizens beyond the Sierras. There were negotiations, and counter negotiations, proposals and counter proposals between the executive departments of the two nations, with the result that an arrangement was finally struck upon satisfactory to all concerned. We now learn from a Washington despatch that under the agreement reached no passports were to be issued to Japanese labourers, skilled or unskilled, except to settled agriculturists, to those having a previous domicile in the United States or the immediate blood kin of those having such domicile. It was also understood that American consuls in Japanese ports should guard closely against the issuance of passports to any Japanese liable to become a labourer after arrival in American territory. The favourable results of this agreement are evidenced by the latest reports just received from the department of commerce and labour. The immigration from the Japanese islands has decreased more than 500 per cent. since the agreement was entered into between the two Governments. While 20,536 Japanese were admitted into the continental United States and 10,016 into the Hawaiian Islands during the 12 months ending April 30, 1908, only 3,074 were admitted to Uncle Sam's mainland and 2,263 to the Hawaiian Islands during the year ending April 30, 1909. Furthermore, the records of the immigration bureau show that during the year ending April 30, 1909, the Japanese population in the continental United States had during that period decreased by 1,853. During the month of April, 1909, the latest period for which statistics are available, 244 Japanese were admitted to the mainland and 42 to Hawaii, a falling off of more than 300 per cent from the record of two years ago. But even these arrivals were more than offset by the departures of resident Japanese for their former homes. From the United States there sailed for Japan during that month 253; from the Hawaiian Islands 269. "It is also to be noted," said Mr. Baker, chief of the bureau of Far Eastern affairs, "that those Japanese who are leaving for their homes are of the unskilled labour class, while, from our records, we find that those now coming to this country are of the highest type; young men of wealth and position, coming to obtain an education at our universities; students of engineering, who wish to study our national improvements, and men of means, who come to engage in business. The Pacific coast has nothing to fear from Japanese immigration hereafter."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE HARBIN TRAGEDY. ASSASSIN'S DETERMINATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shang Po"]

Peking, 29th October.
Prince Ito's assassin is a Korean thirty odd years of age; he was dressed in European costume.

He fired six shots at Prince Ito which took effect in the abdomen inflicting a mortal wound.

Later.
When the assassin discovered that Prince Ito had been wounded, he exclaimed: "Ten thousand years for Korea!"

The assassin was arrested by the Russian Police and handed over to the Japanese authorities for trial.

Later.
The Russian officials sent the coffin with Prince Ito's remains to Tientsin on 27th inst. where it was transferred to a Japanese man-of-war conveying Japanese and Korean officials to receive the remains.

Later.
H.B. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwui, as the representative of the Grand Councilors, called on the Japanese Minister at Peking to convey their condolences to Mr. Ito on the death of Prince Ito.

The Japanese Minister remarked that Prince Ito had proceeded to Manchuria to confer with high officials of Russia and China in order to remove the misunderstandings existing between the two countries and to restore amicable relations between them; and at the same time His Excellency contemplated a tour of Manchuria. Now that Prince Ito has been assassinated by the

nister) did not know who was going to protect the peace in the Far East in future.

THE LATE CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

THE FUNERAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 29th October.

The remains of the late Grand Secretary (Chang Chih-tung) will leave Peking on the 3rd prox.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

ARRIVAL AT PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 29th October.

The new French Minister, M. de Margerie, has arrived at Peking. His Excellency will have an audience with the Prince Regent on the 3rd prox.

PRINCE ITO'S ASSASSINATION.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 31st October.

Prince Ito's assassin, whose name is Im Tai-nam, is 31 years of age, is a member of the Korean Patriotic League.

The Russian authorities have, up to the present, effected more than thirty arrests in connection with the assassination.

KOREAN EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

Owing to the assassination of Prince Ito, the Emperor of Korea has sent a special envoy to Japan to apologise for the deed, and has also presented a sum of \$30,000 as a contribution towards the funeral expenses.

KOREAN INSURGENTS' ACTIVITY.

On the 30th inst. there was a rising of a few hundreds of Korean insurgents who began destroying official buildings and railway stations in Seoul.

THE MANCHURIAN TOUR.

The Japanese Government are appointing another high official in succession to the late Prince Ito to conduct a tour in Manchuria and to confer with the Russian Minister of Finance on affairs relating to the Province.

The Central Government (in Peking) on hearing this has become rather alarmed. The Prince Regent has, accordingly, ordered Grand Councillor Na Tung to interrogate the Japanese Minister on the subject. Not having had a satisfactory reply yet, the Prince Regent wired to the Chinese Minister in Tokio to ascertain privately Japanese intentions concerning Manchuria.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 31st October.

H.E. Ko Erh Chien, Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, has telegraphed to the Central Government to the effect that the Macao delimitation question is still very difficult of settlement.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 31st October.

The Central Government has instructed Hsu Shih-chang, Wang Tai-shih, and Liang Shih-yi to conduct negotiations with representatives of Germany, America, England and Russia concerning the loans for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuan Railways.

NEW MINISTER TO ROME.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 31st October.

Wu Tsung-jun, the new Chinese Minister to Rome, left Peking to-day in company with the wife and son of Prince Su.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

10,000 HOMELESS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 31st October.

Owing to the recent typhoon and subsequent floods in these districts a few thousand houses have collapsed.

At present over 10,000 people are homeless. The relief measures organised in Canton are wholly insufficient to supply the people's destitution. Accordingly, the homeless thousands are in great distress and many have resorted to robbery and plunder to provide their means of subsistence.

THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

CHINA'S CONDOLENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Tokio directing him to proceed personally to the late Prince Ito's residence to offer China's condolence.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PRINCE RIGENT DECORATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon the Prince Regent of China the First Class decoration of a Japanese Order.

The insignia of the Order was handed to the Prince Regent yesterday through the Japanese Minister at Peking, Mr. Ijima.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 2nd November.

The Ministers for Great Britain, Germany, France and America are pressing the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications for the settlement of the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuan Railways.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

FACILITIES FOR CHINESE OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister to Berlin, has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Emperor of Germany had lunch with him in the Chinese Legation and that His Majesty has directed the Minister of War to accord all facilities to the Chinese officials who may desire to pursue inquiries concerning naval affairs.

FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG.

PRINCE REGENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

The Prince Regent has wired to the Viceroy in Canton to give adequate relief to those who have suffered by the floods following the recent typhoon and not to permit any of the sufferers to remain homeless and destitute.

TIBET.

DALAI LAMA'S ALLEGED INTRIGUES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

The Chinese Ambassadors in Tibet, Their Excellencies Lun-yi and Wen Tsung-yao, have wired to the Central Government reporting that the Dalai Lama has been in very intimate relations with the Russians to the prejudice of British interests.

It is feared that complications might arise in future (through the Lama's intrigues).

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

October 30th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over South China Sea moving W.

October 31st, 4 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Western Carolines, direction unknown.

November 1st, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon north of the Philippines, direction unknown.

November 1st, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, moving W. or N.W.

It is notified that, consequent on the retirement on pension of Mr. Anthonio Beth, S.C., His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee. Mr. J. H. Kemp is a member of the Sanitary Department, and is a member of the Police and the Fire Department. He is a member of the Police and the Fire Department. He is a member of the Police and the Fire Department.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Malaga Plate. (Buckill) 1.
Hankow. (Moller) 2.
Fabulous. (Moller) 3.
Salpeter. (Eggon) 4.
Time: 59 4/5.

The Ostrich Stakes. (Buckill) 1.
Ravens. (Moller) 2.
Gambol. (Moller) 3.
Sals. (Hayes) 4.
Time: 2:14.

The Maiden Stakes. (Johnstone) 1.
Kirkpatrick. (Buckill) 2.
Ondra. (Buckill) 3.
Regulus. (Moller) 4.
Time: 1:37.

The Fah-Wah Stakes. (Buckill) 1.
Sagittarius. (Moller) 2.
Moriak. (Vida) 3.
Time: 1:25 1/5.

The British Navy Cup. (Schorn) 1.
Millepattes. (Cumming) 2.
Gobich. (Moller) 3.
Stradacoma. (Moller) 4.
Time: 1:35 2/5.

The Shanghai St. Leger. (Cumming) 1.
Russey. (Moller) 2.
Fagant. (Moller) 3.
Susquehanna. (Hayes) 4.
Time: 4:01 1/5.

The Eclipse Stakes. (Cumming) 1.
Kloges. (Buckill) 2.
Mikman. (Buckill) 3.
Net. (Hayes) 4.
Time: 2:50 4/5.

The Autumn Cup. (Buckill) 1.
Little Gem Rose. (Buckill) 2.
Fabulous. (Moller) 3.
Marbles. (Alderton) 4.
Time: 2:49.

The Whangpoo Stakes. (Springfield) 1.
Ospas. (Raiton) 2.
Pai. (Buckill) 3.
I'm off. (Buckill) 4.
Time: 3:35 2/5.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The Northern Cup. (Dupree) 1.
Hankow. (Buckill) 2.
Rave d'or Rose. (Buckill) 3.
Gemini. (Moller) 4.
Time: 1:37 3/5.

The China Cup. (Johnstone) 1.
Kirkpatrick. (Vida) 2.
Cherrytree. (Springfield) 3.
Vedas. (Springfield) 4.
Time: 2:15.

The Shanghai Stakes. (Buckill) 1.
Spring Rose. (Moller) 2.
Pegasus. (Moller) 3.
Piquola. (Alderton) 4.
Time: 3:28 2/5.

The Pagoda Cup. (Schorn) 1.
Stradacoma. (Moller) 2.
Peach Tree. (Vida) 3.
Time: 2:18 4/5.

The Liama Mau Stakes. (Moller) 1.
Sagittarius. (Hayes) 2.
Susquehanna. (Cumming) 3.
Palm Tree. (Cumming) 4.
Time: 4:46 2/5.

The Rubicon Plate. (Cumming) 1.
Kloges. (Moller) 2.
Tartar Chief. (Moller) 3.
Mikman. (Buckill) 4.
Time: 2:58.

The Racing Stakes. (Cumming) 1.
Russey. (Moller) 2.
Fabulous. (Moller) 3.
Sins. (Dupree) 4.
Time: 3:35 2/5.

The Gyce Stakes. (Schorn) 1.
Millepattes. (Johnstone) 2.
Kirkpatrick. (Springfield) 3.
Volcan. (Springfield) 4.
Time: 1:47 2/5.

The Sicca Plate. (Buckill) 1.
Little Gem Rose. (Moller) 2.
Gemini. (Moller) 3.
Oras. (Rowe) 4.
Time: 2:54 3/5.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The Playway Stakes. (Rowe) 1.
Oras. (Moller) 2.
Gemini. (Vida) 3.
Sokol. (Vida) 4.
Time: 2:01 2/5.

The Poo Ma Ting Cup. (Vida) 1.
Damson Tree. (Springfield) 2.
Valture. (Moller) 3.
Stradacoma. (Moller) 4.
Time: 3:03 4/5.

The Cosmopolitan Cup. (Alderton) 1.
Marbles. (Hayes) 2.
Strap Cup. (Moller) 3.
Pegasus. (Moller) 4.
Time: 2:19 3/5.

The Grand Stand Stakes. (Moller) 1.
Tartar Chief. (Moller) 2.
Pet (Raiton). (Dead heat) 3.
Regulus (Lawrence). (Dead heat) 4.
Time: 2:22.

The Pari-mutuel Cup. (Moller) 1.
Fabulous. (Dupree) 2.
Barry. (Hayes) 3.
Susquehanna. (Hayes) 4.
Time: 5:44 4/5.

The Mascho Stakes. (Buckill) 1.
Mikman. (Buckill) 2.
I'm off. (Buckill) 3.
Valerian. (Lampiere) 4.
Time: 3:04.

The Consolation Stakes. (Moller) 1.
Sins. (Moller) 2.
Piquola. (Alderton) 3.
Sals. (Hayes) 4.
Time: 3:00 3/5.

The Champion Stakes. (Moller) 1.
Sagittarius. (Poulsen) 2.
Little Gem Rose. (Buckill) 3.
Time: 2:55 2/5.

The Jockey Cup. (Fock) 1.
Sagittarius. (Kipp) 2.
Snippet. (Eggon) 3.
Time: 2:01.

ALLIED SWINDLE BY BANK SARCOP.

TRIED TO DEFAUD COMPATRIOT OF \$150.

3rd Inst.

Some time yesterday, a Chinese gentleman handed a bank-book to a certain friend with instructions to proceed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the entry of a sum \$150 in his name. The latter arrived at the Bank and handed the book to a Chinese clerk. He had to wait some considerable time before the return of the book, which fact struck him at the time as being somewhat strange. He, however, did not feel suspicious in the least, and when the book was returned to him, he fully believed that everything which ought to have been done had been done. The fraud was not detected till the unsuspecting friend returned home, when he discovered that a false entry had been made. The matter was reported to the Police and Detective Sergeant Appleton shortly afterwards arrested the thief. The latter appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning and was remanded.

A Sensational Affair.

DISURBANCE ON THE "S.S. CYCLOPS."

EXCISE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court yesterday morning, four Chinese excise officers were charged with an alleged assault on a number of tallmen (Jou) on the S.S. Cyclops on the 11th August last. Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Co.) was for the defendants.

It appears that complainants were some time ago fined \$10 each for assaulting the defendants, and this morning they brought a cross-suit against the defendants for assault. Mr. Gedge, a Master Mariner, stated that on August 11th in the afternoon he heard a disturbance on deck. He went out of his cabin and saw two of the tallmen, being dragged along the deck by their queues. The men were being hauled along by one man, who, witness thought, was one of the palmer's engaged on the ship. He thought a general row had arisen between the Chinese. Later it transpired that the man who had seized the tallmen was an excise officer, the first defendant. There was another man with him, the fourth defendant. A European police officer was watching the proceedings. Witness told him who he was and asked by what authority this cruel treatment was proceeding. The officer told witness to read his Hongkong regulations and he would find out what any one of sixty coolies would tell him. Witness remonstrated with the sergeant, who pushed witness aside and said if he interfered with him in the execution of his duty he did so at his peril.

In the course of the evidence, Mr. Gedge proposed to read a letter from His Excellency the Governor but this paper has been abandoned owing to opposition from the other side. William Brown, quartermaster on the Cyclops, stated that he had been from six to eight years in the company. He remembered the 11th of August last. At 4.30 in the afternoon of that day, he was standing on the gangway. He could identify the third defendant, who struck the third complainant. He held him by the queue and struck him on the head with his fist. The men were being roughly taken and their heads were screwed around. As No. 3 was being knocked about the chief officer sent witness down to stop it. He saw bruises and other marks on the complainants, alleged to have been inflicted by an iron bar. Defendants had no badges or distinctive marks of any kind.

W. A. Holmes, second officer of the Cyclops, stated that on the 11th of August last, he heard a row on the Cyclops at 4.30 in the afternoon. He saw a crowd outside the tally clerk's quarters. He saw two of his clerks, held by the queue. Witness exclaimed, "What's the matter here? Who are you?" The men were being held by the queue right up the head and were being used roughly. In accordance with the instructions of the captain, witness accompanied both the complainants and the defendants ashore and to the lock-up. He told a Police Sergeant there "That's not the way to hold the men." No notice was taken of his remark and witness saw bruises being shown to the Police Inspector.

Samuel Robert Aitken stated that he was a Master Mariner and occupied that position for eight years. He was at present, assistant manager of Holt's wharf. On the 11th of August last, at 4.30 p.m., while leaving the Cyclops by a launch, he saw trouble on deck. A number of Chinamen were being other Chinamen along the gangway. He told the coxswain of the launch to go back. Just about this time, two men, one of whom was holding the other, were on the gangway ladder coming down. They were followed by two men one under arrest of the other who again were followed by another man in charge of two men. Each of the men, who was holding the others, was illustrating the latter, particularly in the case of the one who was holding two men. He had them abreast of each other on the gangway and was trying to push them down, which was most difficult on account of the narrowness of the gangway. The men were doing their best as far as he could see to go down quietly, which they found difficult to do, their queues being held tightly together. The man was jerking round their heads and knocking them in the back with his knee. None of the men offered any resistance. Witness went up the ladder and asked the European sergeant on top of the gangway to stop the men's brutality. He said it was alright and if he interfered with them, it would be at his peril. The men had no badges. Further evidence having been called, the case was adjourned.

BANKRUPT IN TROUBLE.

CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court last Monday afternoon, Mr. M. Abraham Mosca, late of Mosca & Vieira and Company, was charged with the alleged concealment of certain property prior to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings some time ago. Mr. W. B. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) instructed by the Official Receiver, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gries) defended.

Argument was heard and the case adjourned, bail being allowed in the sum of \$15,000.

SEVEN CHARGES AGAINST MOOSA.

In connection with the proceedings instituted by the Acting Official Receiver (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) against Mr. Ebrahim Mosca, late of Mosca & Vieira and Company, the following charges have been made out against the defendant:—(1) With intent to defraud did not to the best of his knowledge fully and truly declare to the Trustee in the above bankruptcy all the debtor's property and how and to whom and for what consideration and when he disposed of \$2,000 or part thereof; (2) With intent to defraud did not deliver up to the Trustee in the above bankruptcy certain of the debtor's property which he is required by law to deliver up; (3) With intent to defraud did not deliver in the said bankruptcy all the books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs; (4) With the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by him or if within four months next before such presentation he did unlawfully and with intent to defraud conceal a certain part of his property to the value of \$30 or upwards; (5) With intent to defraud he unlawfully made a material omission and misstatement in his Statement of Affairs; (6) With intent to defraud was guilty of false representation for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors to an arrangement with reference to his affairs; (7) With intent to defraud he did not fully make a delivery of transfer of certain of his property.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

MANILA BANKER SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

At 12.30 this afternoon, in the Court of First Instance, Judge Lobinger handed down his decision of the case of William Kennedy, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, in which the defendant is found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay one-half of the costs of the action, reports the Manila Times of 30th Oct.

Judge Waite, one of the attorneys for the accused, when the court finished reading the sentence, gave notice that he would file a motion to arrest execution of the sentence, stating that the decision of the court was based upon the alleged conspiracy between the two defendants, which he claims not to have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the introduction of testimony and documentary evidence relative to the Pisco said to have been furnished by Kennedy for the purchase of the contraband drug in Hongkong, and the Pisco which is alleged to have been furnished at Hongkong to make up the pool of ten thousand Mexican pesos which is said to have been formed for the purchase of the same.

The decision handed down this morning is only with reference to the defendant Kennedy, the court still having under consideration the motion presented a few days ago by counsel for Grant for a change of plea from that of guilty to not guilty. No decision of the motion has yet been reached.

The decision of the court in the Kennedy case, in part, as follows:—

That the two defendants knowingly conspired together to import or bring into the Philippine Islands a large quantity of opium and cocaine contrary to law; That, pursuant to such conspiracy, said opium and cocaine were imported and brought into the Philippine Islands in violation of law; That the defendant Kennedy knowingly assisted in importing and bringing, and facilitated the transportation of, said opium and cocaine into the Philippine Islands.

The Prosecuting Attorney recommends a penalty of imprisonment for one year. Under all the circumstances we cannot say that this is excessive as to defendant Kennedy nor that any lesser penalty would be adequate. The case is a particularly aggravated one and the plot, if successful, would have gone far to frustrate the law's beneficent purpose to eradicate the destructive and hideous opium habit. The crime was committed deliberately and with long and careful preparation. No merely nominal punishment would meet the ends of justice. The defendant Kennedy is therefore sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay one-half of the costs of this prosecution.

L. T. GRANT DEMANDS NEW TRIAL.

The question as to whether Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, will be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty, substituting that of not guilty, is now in the hands of the court, and a decision is expected on Monday.

This morning the written arguments on the motion presented yesterday for another plea, by Grant were handed in by both the prosecution and the defense.

Mr. Chas. C. Cobb, representing Grant, filed an able argument, covering several pages of typewritten matter, and Mr. Jesse George, prosecuting attorney, answered, also at length. Mr. Cobb set forth that at the time of entering the plea of guilty by Grant, there existed between the accused and prosecuting attorney an agreement whereby it was mutually stipulated that the defendant, in consideration of the plea of guilty and the convenience and unqualified co-operation of the defendant in the prosecution of the case against Kennedy, the prosecuting attorney would not unqualifiedly recommend to the court that the punishment to be inflicted upon Grant be limited to a moderate fine. Mr. Cobb contended that Grant was ready and willing to voluntarily submit to the penalty specified, but that at the present time the agreement referred to had become wholly terminated, and that the only reasons actuating the plea of guilty are wholly absent, the plea of guilty now standing in the case as having been entered into under an arrangement which does not now exist, since the prosecuting attorney, in view of Grant's failure to tell the whole truth at the outset caused the withdrawal of the promise to recommend a fine only.

Another ground upon which the defence bases its claim to a new pleading is that the two defendants, Grant and Kennedy, were charged separately and on separate complaints, and that when the case of Grant was called for trial, the case of Kennedy was without any legal right to participate in the trial and moved for a consolidation of the cases, which was not objected to by Grant's counsel as under the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney as to the penalty to be imposed upon Grant it was a matter of indifference to Grant whether the cases were tried separately or not, but that the circumstances are different and that the consolidation of the cases is material and prejudicial to the interests of Grant; that he had a right to demand a separate trial and that he ought to be allowed to call for the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney, and for the further reason that the plea of guilty would have prevented him from being on trial with Kennedy, at which he would, under that arrangement, have been unaffected by the evidence adduced, but that as the arrangement no longer exists, he demands a separate trial. It is further contended that as the trial Grant was a witness to his own guilt and waived the privilege to stand mute and refuse to testify against himself, and that the absence of the arrangement he would have exercised his discretion in the matter of giving testimony unaffected or influenced by any consideration other than his own interest and welfare as a defendant on trial. Mr. Cobb also stated that at the trial all the witnesses were excluded from hearing the proceedings, and that when Grant asked whether it was desired that he leave the room too, the prosecuting attorney gave him express instructions to retire, and that he was not present at the trial except during the time that he appeared as a witness. He also referred to Grant's illness, which prevented him from having an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, and said that he made no effort to secure such an opportunity, believing that he himself was not on trial.

Summing up, Mr. Cobb said that under the circumstances and conditions stated, Grant is deprived of his right of appealing from the judgment for reviewing or correcting any error which the trial court might have committed in the trial of the above case, and to do so would be to deprive Grant of the knowledge of Grant, which he was powerless to prevent or protect himself against by exception by reason of his absence under the circumstances referred to; that Grant has been prejudiced by reason of his plea of guilty, given under circumstances which were intended to prevail throughout the trial and to the termination of the same and that the prior agreement between Grant and the prosecuting attorney having been cancelled, the defendant is entitled to a separate trial to determine the effect of the cancellation of the agreement and to allow him to appear before any organ of the trial court.

Mr. George answered, enclosing a transcript of a part of Grant's testimony showing that his plea of guilty was entered with the full knowledge that the court would not be bound by any arrangement between the defendant and the prosecuting attorney, and with the statement that should the court grant the motion to withdraw the plea of guilty, it would be equivalent to allowing the defendant to re-juggle with the court and possibly escape conviction through such juggling, because of the governmental liability to produce any legal proof sufficient to secure a conviction. Mr. George further contended that the termination of the agreement between Grant and the prosecuting attorney was Grant's own act and self-confessed perjury and failure to give to the prosecution attorney his unsworn and unqualified co-operation in the prosecution of the case; that a new trial would serve no other purpose than an appeal, when there was no claim on Grant's part that he had been misinformed or that he misunderstood the facts constituting his guilt or the law governing it; than to suggest to the accused to add a frivolous appeal, without merit, whether guilty or innocent, merely to delay the execution of the sentence.

The court announced that the motion would be taken under advisement.—Manila Times.

LEGALITY OF CONSTITUTION CONTESTED.

In a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of William Kennedy, one of the defendants in the Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, who was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a decision handed down by Judge Lobinger on Saturday, Judge Frederick Garfield Waite, one of the attorneys for the defense, before the courts the largest and most important question with which they have had to deal since American occupation of these islands, remarks the Manila Times of 30th Oct.

Judge Waite makes the unqualified statement that the Courts of First Instance are not possessed of proper legal authority

THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel last Saturday afternoon. There were present—Mr. W. Hutton Potts (Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (Director), and Messrs. C. J. B. Sayes, Wong Kuo-luk, A. Silva and Mak Fok.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. We regret the profit for the year is less than the two preceding years, in a great measure due to the loss of \$3,752 through our late shroff, who after being with the Company since the start turned out a thief. But for this loss the result, considering the depression the Colony has been passing through, would not have been so satisfactory, though one would hardly think that bad times would cause a falling off in washing. The fact is that, people do not realise the importance of having their washing done under European supervision and in the best sanitary manner, otherwise I feel sure our Company would command a more general support than it does at present. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that one is the only steam laundry in the East that has survived the opposition of the native shroff, who has the support of the trusted house boy who never fails to point out any damage, by saying, "See what that steam laundry have done," the reason being that when he sends to his friend Ah Sin a good many places are charged for which never go to the wash. And the fact that we are still in existence shows that at least some of the residents realise what they had to put up with before our laundry started. I was only too glad to see the places occupied by native washermen and the water used by them, they would, I think, feel uncomfortable at the mere thought of coming to the laundry. Since our last meeting we have installed a dry cleaning plant and we hope and expect that this will help our profits in the future. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I should be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. Sayes asked how the shroff could embezzle so large a sum as \$3,752.

The Chairman replied that the amount was comprised principally in ships' large bills, which at times are unpaid for several months, and that the shroff, by substituting one payment for another, made it difficult for the fraud to be detected.

Mr. Sayes thought that if the manager had paid proper attention to the matter this loss might have been avoided.

Mr. Sayes further asked for information as to the agreement under the heading accounts receivable.

The Chairman replied that this represented roughly a month's outstanding bills.

There being no further questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Sayes seconded.

Mr. Sayes proposed the re-election of the Honourable Mr. E. Osborne as director. Mr. Wong Kuo-luk seconded. Carried.

Mr. Wong Kuo-luk proposed and Mr. Mak Fok seconded the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gordin as auditor.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and stated that dividend warrants could be had on application on Monday, November 1st.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the annual report:—The directors beg to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

Income:—By washing, laundry, and other services, \$2,752.10 shroff's defalcation, amounting to \$12,443.00 and the balance at credit of profit and loss account to \$9,973.52, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

Dividend at 8% on \$100,000..... \$8,000.00
Carry forward to new account..... 1,973.52
\$9,973.52

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gordin, who offers himself for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th October 1909.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST MAY, 1909.

Capital:—20,000 shares @ \$500..... \$10,000.00
Sundry Credits..... 9,973.52
Accounts payable..... 1,973.52
Profit and loss..... 9,973.52
\$12,000.00

Assets.

Land, Kowloon Island Lot No. 1157..... \$27,200.50
Buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1157..... 39,000.00
Machinery, furniture and fixtures..... 31,910.58
Dry cleaning installation..... 4,333.19
Stock of coal and stores on hand..... 3,485.44
Unexpired fire insurance..... 2,200.31
Sundry debits..... 2,255.01
Accounts receivable..... 8,002.88
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank balance..... 4,183.67
\$12,000.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(For the year ended 31st May, 1909.)
To Bad debts written off..... \$ 365.61
Repairs and renewals..... 1,085.16
Insurance..... 1,973.52
Directors' and auditors' fees..... 1,973.52
Profit..... 9,973.52
\$13,222.79

By Balance from last year..... 235.46
Scrip fees and interest..... 45.33
Balance of working a/c..... 12,941.00
\$ 13,222.79

THE WEISMANN PROSECUTION.

CASE DISMISSED.

In the Police Court, last Monday, the case was dismissed in which the Café Weismann was charged with an alleged breach of the Liquor Ordinance.

The presiding Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) remarked that the case doubtless arose out of some misunderstanding between the Police and the defendants, which prevented him from coming to a decision.

Mr. Eldon Potts, instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. A. Alameda and Smith) appeared for the Café Weismann. Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan watched the case on behalf of the Police.

THE ILL-FATED "RAGNAR."

OFFICERS' AND CREW'S SAFETY.

30th ulto.

It will be remembered that, when a part of the Chinese crew of the wrecked Norwegian steamer *Ragnar* were brought back by H.M.S. *Flores* on Sunday last, the men reported that, shortly before the arrival of the rescuing party from the British cruiser, the three remaining European officers and five Chinese left *Paila Island* on a boat for the *Indo-China* coast. Some days elapsed without anything being heard of the fate of these survivors of the wreck, and though the *Flores* searched the coast for the lifeboat nothing was seen of it.

On Thursday, 28th inst., Mr. J. Eitzen, the Vice-Consul for Norway in Hongkong, was in receipt of a telegram which conveyed the pleasing information that the European officers and the ill-fated vessel and the five Chinese members of the crew are all safe. The telegram was dispatched from the Pulau Canton lighthouse on an island to the south of *Tourane*. It announced the engineers' and the crew's safety and also asked for assistance for the remaining Chinese crew who were supposed to be still marooned on *Paila Island*, for the Europeans had no knowledge that any assistance had come to their rescue from the *Flores*.

The five members of the Chinese crew saved were:—One steward, pantry boy, cook, the No. 1 boy, and a cabin boy.

SWATOW'S SHIPPING.

COMPETITION ON THE HANGKOK RUN.

Mr. R. A. Currie, acting deputy Commissioner of Customs in charge, temporarily, writes in his annual report for 1908 as follows:—

There is a trifling decrease in the number of vessels entered and cleared, rounded off with a slight increase in tonnage. British and German tonnage show an increase, while Dutch, Norwegian, and Chinese vessels have been fewer; Japanese remain about the same as in 1907, and no French vessels have visited the port. The withdrawal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered Norwegian steamers from competition with the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the Bangkok trade accounts for the decline in the number of Norwegian steamers calling at this port, and rates for freight and passage, which had been cut during the competition, have resumed their former standard. Singapore rates were on a level with those of the two preceding years, and coast freight on the regular routes suffered no change, though rates on chartered cargoes were slightly lower. It is reported that a Chinese company is being formed in Bangkok with a capital of 5 million taels to run a line of steamers between *Swatow* and *Bangkok* in opposition to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. The *Wuhu-Swatow* rice trade has been carried by chartered outside steamers, mostly Norwegian, during the latter half of the year, owing to a boycott enforced by the *Wuhu* shippers against the three companies, who had tried to enter into a new charter-party to protect themselves against detention of their steamers caused by the *Wuhu* shippers loading rice in small lots to suit their own convenience and keeping the steamers till a favourable market offered in *Swatow*. 16 steamers, chartered by the rice shippers arrived during the year, their cargoes being discharged in the stream and landed into native godowns rented by the consignees. The conditions of storage and settlement of claims for damaged bags have not, however, been so favourable to consignees as they expected, and the latter have recently expressed a desire to effect a compromise. It is not probable that a return to the regular traders will be made for the coming rice season. Inland navigation shows a slight increase in the number of trips and tonnage. One launch was sunk in collision, in October, and became a total loss, the passengers and crew all being saved.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

There is a falling off in the number of emigrants and coolies travelling to and from Singapore, while the inland waters passenger traffic has almost doubled. The passenger figures to and from *Bangkok* were unduly inflated in 1907 owing to the keen competition between the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the cheap rates offered attracting an adventurous class of men to go with, out any definite engagement in view. A great many of these emigrants returned to *Swatow* after a few months, finding that they could not obtain employment. Brisk competition and cutting of rates during the year account for the enormous increase in the inland waters passenger traffic. The *S. K. Kohlen* arrived on Christmas Day to ship labourers for the exploitation of the *Pelew Islands*, but permission being refused by the Chinese authorities for the emigration, the vessel left on the 16th January, 1909, with only the foreign members of the expedition.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

THIS AFTERNOON'S BAZAAR.

30th ulto.

Favoured by excellent weather, the bazaar and fancy fete given under the auspices of the local branch of the Ministering Children's League were held on the Volunteer Parade Ground this afternoon. A large and fashionable concourse attended the bazaar and generous donations were made to the cause of the deserving charity. A word of thank is due to Mrs. F. H. May, whose indefatigable efforts principally account for the success of the undertaking. The parade ground was tastefully decorated and laid out with the various stalls, presided over by fair stallholders. Particulars are as follows:—

Tea-stall: Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Gresson; ice-stall: Mrs. Seth; packing-stall: Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Penndrook. Fancy work stalls: Mrs. Tucker, Miss Glover, the Misses Rich, Bayley and Mrs. White; sweet-stall: Mrs. Beck; Miss Bray and Miss M. Loureiro; orange-trees: Mrs. Lament; cherry-trees: Mrs. Grimbale. All the works have been done by members of the League, which showed a great improvement over those of last year. A prominent feature of the bazaar was a miniature sedan-chair, the work of little miles from Kowloon under the superintendence of Mrs. Eves and was in every way an artistic reproduction. During the afternoon, variety entertainments were held and were greatly appreciated.

FRENCH COMPETITION.

Bids were opened at Manila on 23rd Oct. in the office of the chief quartermaster of the division for 4,000 barrels of cement. The bids and their bids are as follows:—W. K. Wise and Co.—\$2.25, ship side delivery; Wise and Co.—\$2.42, delivery at depot; Societe des Ciments Portland Artificiels de l'Indo Chine—\$2.01 ship side delivery, \$2.16 delivery at depot; Findlay and Co.—\$2.39 ship side delivery; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—\$2.39 ship side delivery. The award was not made, the chief quartermaster of the division (being the) was under advisement.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THURSDAY'S COUNCIL.

30th ulto.

Some very interesting subjects were discussed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart accused the Government of vandalism in the matter of the Colony's arboreal beauties. With regard to the question raised by an honourable member in respect of the abolition of the post of Sanitary Surveyor, His Excellency the Governor assured Council that due consideration would be shown to an old and faithful servant by a paternal Government. That indispensable adjunct of the Colony's social life—the City Hall—also came in for attention, and, incidentally, the interesting argument was raised whether a policeman could be within the Hall's precincts without a ticket. Altogether, Thursday's meeting provided an abundance of food for gossip, which curiously contrasted with the usual cut and dried proceedings which are a feature of the meeting of the august assembly.

OUR UBIQUITOUS VISITOR.

Misfortunes never come singly. One would have thought that one typhoon would have sufficed for the season, but this was not to be, the violent squall which swept over the Colony on Monday night amply proved. Of course, some people argue that a typhoon is not a typhoon unless it is responsible for wholesale destruction, which leads one into the question of what's in a name. Probably, the average griffin will be unable to discover for himself if a typhoon is of the genuine variety, but this is by the way, and the main thing is whether these cyclonic visitors which sweep the Chinese coast at this time of the year are not of sufficient severity to constitute a serious real nuisance. The answer is obvious. It is perhaps fortunate that Monday's storm did not develop into a pure unalloyed typhoon, for then there would have been a rough house among the griffins gracing these shores, whose abnormal interest in matters concerning typhoons prior to seeing one has been noticed to give way to lethargic indifference after their wish had been gratified. However, all's well that ends well.

AN "AT HOME," WHICH NEVER CAME OFF.

While on the subject of typhoons, it will be interesting to note that the typhoon fad is not merely a terror of the poor but is unparading in its attentions to both high and low without fear or favour. After innumerable postponements, the small "At Home" which was to have been held at the Hotel *Lodge* was finally cancelled the other day by order of His Excellency. What a keen disappointment it would have been to those who had received invitations. And all on account of the fickle, changeable weather.

LATEST AMERICAN CRAZE.

The other day, Iowa, U.S.A., started a kissing crusade, which enlisted not only the sympathies of "lovely women," chiefly composed of spinsters, but the "microbe-producing possibilities of the question so strongly impressed members of the fair sex that they themselves enlisted in the cause. We now hear that a League of Politeness has been formed in New York, which have issued buttons for those about to qualify for a certificate for politeness with these inquiries: "Are you a gentleman? Are you willing to give your name to any woman standing on a street? If you are, you may wear the Stafford Blue button, by which you are pledged to see that women are seated before men."

Those who need not quail at the possibility of impending disaster, for the simple reason that the local cars are not provided with any straps to speak of. But this really makes no difference, for I have not yet seen any man in the Colony who had the effrontery to retain his seat so as to cause a member of the weaker sex to go without one.

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

A northern journal has apparently anticipated the wishes of the local community in the matter of British Post Offices at the Treaty ports, for the following statement appeared in a recent issue: "We learn from the Chinese Government that the British Consular Bureau has been instructed to circulate among the British firms in China asking their support to assist in carrying on the British Post Offices at the various treaty-ports, the annual loss on this apparently proving a heavy tax on the Hongkong Government's declining revenue." As far as I am aware, the Hongkong Government has done nothing of the kind but "facts are chieftains that win." ding."

ANOTHER FLYING AT HONGKONG.

The following yarn may be a chestnut to some of my readers, but the sense of humour contained in it justifies its reproduction. It is as follows:—A large German woman held up a long line of people at the money-order window in a city post-office the other day, and all because her memory went back on her. She wanted to send some money to her son, a sailor on a merchant steamer that was in foreign waters, but when she presented the application at the window the clerk asked her to send it to the post office where you want to send it.

"I can't give you the money order unless you know the name of the place."

"Yah, don't do trouble," she replied; "I didn't bring my letter, and I can't remember the name of the town, but it's some place up by China, dot sounds like a noise an automobile makes."

The two clerks looked at each other dubiously. "What kind of a noise does an automobile make?" asked one. "Honk, honk," suggested the other. "Yah, dots it," exclaimed the woman. "Honk, honk, dots do please." "Fill it in Hongkong," said the clerk, and she paid over her money with a smile of relief.

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE LATE MR. TOM MCKAY.

OBITUARY IN AN AMERICAN PAPER.

A Seattle paper of the 16th September contains the following obituary of Mr. Tom McKay, well-known in shipping circles in the Far East.

"Tom McKay, one of the best known railroad men in the Harriman lines on the coast, is dead following a lingering illness. He was passed away at the Hotel *Falmouth*. He was formerly the general passenger agent in the Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Santa Fe, having his headquarters in Yokohama. Before assuming the position in the Orient he was associated with the Burlington route in this city, although for the last fifteen years he has spent his time in the Orient."

"McKay became ill about two years ago and he came to this city for medical attendance. An operation was performed and he rallied, resuming his duties in the Orient. In July of this year he again returned to this city and went under the care of the physician. He improved a little and took trip East with the hopes of his health returning. He failed to improve and returned to this city, and for the past month had been gradually sinking."

"It is said that the news of Harriman's death affected him greatly. McKay was 65 years of age. He was highly esteemed among his associates and innumerable friends in this city and in the Orient. He is survived by a wife who lives in Missouri."

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS IN FOCHOW.

Mr. J. F. Oleson, Commissioner of Customs, writes in his annual report on Fochow as follows:—

In a report issued last spring by the Fochow Anti-Opium Society it was claimed that, owing to the efforts of the society, the production of opium in this province had been reduced by 50 per cent. Since then—in July and again in October—the Viceroy has issued a proclamation by Imperial sanction strictly forbidding the cultivation of the poppy throughout the province under severe penalties, including confiscation of the land. It is generally believed that this injunction will really be enforced. The Viceroy will send deputies to every district where opium has hitherto been grown, and the Anti-Opium Society will exert its vigilance and influence in bringing cases of opium cultivation to the notice of district officials, as well as in bringing pressure to bear on the latter when disinclined to do their duty. Moreover, public sentiment has unquestionably been deeply stirred against the growth and use of opium, and will not merely aid but impel officials to take action. Assuming that production will thus be stamped out, the Customs returns of importation will in future give the figures of the actual consumption of opium in this province; for there is no overland importation and not likely to be any. It is beyond all doubt that the increase in the ranks of opium smokers has been practically checked, and the combined influence of the Imperial Edicts and popular will. Opium smoking is no longer a fashionable pastime, a rakish habit which youth felt urged to acquire; it is now regarded as bad form and is distinctly out of favour with young men. All opium-smoking establishments have been closed; opium smoking at least has been suppressed in restaurants, inns, drinking houses, and brothels; and in private houses as well as business places the opium pipe is no longer kept in the reception room or offered to visitors. In the attendance of these results, the influence, vigilance, and unselfish efforts of the Anti-Opium Society have been of inestimable value. The society has many important and influential men among its members; it has branches in almost every town and even in many villages; it is greatly trusted by the authorities in carrying out anti-opium measures; and it has, in the main, made good use of its influence. Several hospitals have been established by the society for the free treatment of opium smokers, and already, in March last, the society could report that over 2,500 persons had been cured of the habit. The help of their hospitals has been given to the help of their hospitals in addition, themselves of the habit is unquestionable, but it must be feared that the greater part of the vast army of confirmed smokers will lack the will power to break with the vice; and that many in their pathetic efforts to find a cure are deluded by unscrupulous vendors of remedies containing morphia, and thus become the victims of this even more deleterious form of the drug. The amount of opium consumed will consequently diminish but gradually; and inasmuch as the local production has already been greatly reduced, it is not surprising to find that the importation of opium has increased somewhat during the past year. Moreover, it must be anticipated that if the efforts which are being made to entirely eradicate poppy cultivation prove successful, there will be a further increase of imports for the current year.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S DESPATCH.

It is learnt that the Foreign Ministry have individually addressed the *Wai-wu-pu* in the subject of extending the International Settlement. The following is a translation of the gist of the British Minister's despatch:—

Lately the Consular Body in Shanghai has addressed the Viceroy of the *Liangkang* provinces urging that the northern boundary of the International Settlement be extended as far as the *Paoshan* District on the ground that although there is a Chinese Police Bureau exercising jurisdiction in the tract of land in question it only exists in name inasmuch as the police, sanitary and other public matters are all neglected to the great danger of the adjoining Settlement. Further when the Settlement was last extended it was intended that the said tract of land should be included in the extension but as the Viceroy of the *Liangkang* feared that the railway station might thus be placed in the Settlement and the question of foreign merchants leasing land in the *Paoshan* District was then raised, he did not agree to it and that the land from the northern boundary of the Settlement to the railway is practically all registered in Consulates under the name of foreigners and neither the railway station nor the railway is now included in the proposed extension; therefore the then Viceroy's fears no longer exist. But the Viceroy has replied that the last extension of the Settlement was upon the understanding that it was not to be again extended, that the fact that there are so many Chinese residing in the Settlement tends to show that the foreign merchant simply make a business out of the fact that the Chinese Police Bureau will gradually improve upon the administration of the police, sanitary and other public affairs and so on. Now this is a matter of the utmost importance and I can not allow our request to be thus brushed aside. Besides the administration of the Chinese Police Bureau is going from bad to worse and steps must be taken to protect the Settlement from harm. As Great Britain has greater interests in Shanghai than any other country I deem it my duty again to request that the tract of land in question be placed under the jurisdiction of the International Municipal Council. The Austrian Minister has written to the *Wai-wu-pu* to the effect that it was decided at the last annual meeting of ratepayers that the northern limit of the International Settlement should be extended so that the sanitary and other matters may be improved and the fears of the people on that account may thus be removed.

The *Wai-wu-pu* has replied that the Shanghai International Settlement is most extensive land in the *Paoshan* District was then raised, he did not agree to it and that the land from the northern boundary of the Settlement to the railway is practically all registered in Consulates under the name of foreigners and neither the railway station nor the railway is now included in the proposed extension; therefore the then Viceroy's fears no longer exist. But the Viceroy has replied that the last extension of the Settlement was upon the understanding that it was not to be again extended, that the fact that there are so many Chinese residing in the Settlement tends to show that the foreign merchant simply make a business out of the fact that the Chinese Police Bureau will gradually improve upon the administration of the police, sanitary and other public affairs and so on. Now this is a matter of the utmost importance and I can not allow our request to be thus brushed aside. Besides the administration of the Chinese Police Bureau is going from bad to worse and steps must be taken to protect the Settlement from harm. As Great Britain has greater interests in Shanghai than any other country I deem it my duty again to request that the tract of land in question be placed under the jurisdiction of the International Municipal Council. The Austrian Minister has written to the *Wai-wu-pu* to the effect that it was decided at the last annual meeting of ratepayers that the northern limit of the International Settlement should be extended so that the sanitary and other matters may be improved and the fears of the people on that account may thus be removed.

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Government Luck.

DOUBLE RENT FROM CHINESE FARMERS.

HOW TO SWELL THE REVENUE.

Sometimes the Government is accused of laxity in its surveillance of property. That may be so, but it happens occasionally that the Government, represented by the Public Works Department, is not only acute but marvellously "knowing." A case cropped up in the Magistracy to-day which goes to prove that the Government is still keeping a sharp eye on the treasury returns from rented land, and has been doing so for ten years and more. Two Chinese women farmers, their names in this case do not matter, lived at Shek-O. They had a piece of land on which they cultivated paddy, potatoes and vegetables. Previously, one of the women had been bound over to keep the peace against the other, the friction occurring over this piece of land. Last week the dispute came to a crisis when one of the parties discovered the other cutting the paddy and getting it ready for sale. All this, as the reader will see, is very absurd, but the humour (to the outsider) comes later. The crop had been sold in advance and there was accordingly a royal row. The case came before Mr. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning and some singular facts were disclosed. It is not necessary to go into the evidence, but it seems that for the last ten or twelve years both people have been paying rent to the Government for the use of 10 pieces of land and that land is the same in each case. Did the Government refuse to take the double rent for the patch of ground? Of course not; the Government thankfully received the rent—it was not a great amount but big enough for small farmers—and held its peace. The first farmer, when the land was planted by the other, began with the crop sold by the other. There were "words" between the two tenants of the Government and Inspector Collett was called in to adjudicate.

It was then discovered that each of the parties had rent receipts going back to 1900 or farther—receipts for the same land, from the Government. What was a magistrate to do in these circumstances? Like a sensible man Mr. Hallifax refused to be the Solomon in the case and it was withdrawn by consent of the Court. During the evidence, it transpired that the Survey Department knew nothing about this ground—a patch that would only make a decent kitchen garden—but the Government, always willing, took the double rent all the same. Little wonder that the two tenants of the same land made an obstreperous exhibition.

We are told that the Public Works Department intend to take two months to discover who owns the place—there is a doubt whether it belongs to the Government at all. But the claimants to the land are not quite so happily situated as the Government. The paddy is ripe and in two months it will be rotten unless it is cleared off the land and sold. Who then is to bear the loss? That is the question those interested in the proceedings were asking each other. But the Government is happy in the knowledge that for the last dozen years it has been receiving double rent from land planted by Chinese and the only wonder is—will it disgorge when the real owner is found?

ADVENTURES WITH CANNIBALS.

An interesting account of the pagan tribes brought under British administration by a recent military patrol in the remote parts of the Nigerian province of Warri, on the Upper Benue, has been received by Reuters Agency. In many cases the villages visited had never before been seen by a white man.

The relations between the Government and the Wurum people—the tribe chiefly concerned—had never been friendly, and the three expeditions previously sent against them having had no satisfactory result, a fresh force was sent into the country in consequence of attacks upon traders and for the purpose of finally bringing the Wurum under control. The people are described as being of the lowest type, every village being cannibal. Worship consists of the worst form of fetish. In most cases the entire population is naked.

The religious beliefs of these pagans are interesting. They believe in the transmigration of souls, a man being in their view reborn by the same mother after death. An evil man's soul becomes a witch, whose fate is death by burning. In some cases the people worship a deity who at their religious celebrations is represented as armed with a long horn, which he blows at intervals. Sometimes this deity is fully clothed, on other occasions he is naked. One of the pagan deities kills all women who see him.

IRON SPEAR WORSHIPPED.

At a place called Bashima was seen an iron spear placed in the ground at a spot held in great reverence and worshipped by the people at night. In many of the houses were found wooden idols, which are not objects of worship in themselves, but are, as a rule, images of departed pagans.

The force started from Gateri, on the borders of the Hausa and Muri provinces, some thirty miles north of the Benue and marched in a south-east direction over entirely new country of which nothing was known except the extremely bad character of the people. The first places visited are described as "shocking," the inhabitants being among the lowest. Their persons were so offensive that even the native soldiers were unable to remain near them.

Some hundreds of these pagans assembled while the political officer explained to them the wishes of the Government. As the patrol proceeded they found the inhabitants all working in their fields fully armed with spears and shields.

A large meeting of the people was called, and it was decided not to agree to the terms proposed by the British as punishment for the killing and eating of seven men. On the expiration of twenty-four hours grace the force marched into the town, which was cleared after considerable opposition. Two counter attacks were beaten off, the leading man being shot at eight places.

FORTY CANNIBALS KILLED.

During the fighting, in which the pagans lost forty killed and twenty wounded a native sergeant who was in charge of one of the sections displayed conspicuous gallantry. Owing to these operations the people became quite friendly, and it is not anticipated that they will give further trouble.

The cause of almost all the intertribal fighting is the women and the very common practice of taking wives without payment. There exists among the tribes the custom of a regular exchange of wives which leads to many complications. At the same time, the married women are perfectly moral.

The patrol had great difficulty in obtaining guides owing to rumours of previous guides having been eaten.

Among the people there exists a curious custom of employing heralds, who, even in the time of warfare, are allowed to pass with safety from one belligerent village to another.

Ask result of the patrol the pagan region in question will be effectively administered.

HONGKONG DOCK CO.

ANOTHER LIGHTER FOR MANILA.

Last week was reported the completion and delivery of the third lighter, out of several, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Philippine Government. Last Monday when the I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Longyang* left for Manila she took in tow another lighter completed by the same builders. The delivery of the boat makes the third wooden lighter completed for the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, besides a steel vessel that was finished earlier. All these lighters have been completed well within contract time and are finished in the superior workmanship for which jobs executed by the Kowloon Dock Co. are now so well known.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DETENTION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

In the Summary Court, last Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Gomperts (Puisne Judge) Mr. A. Dreyfuss, late of the firm of Messrs. J. Ullmann and Company, of 34, Queen's Road Central, brought an action against Mr. E. Berheim, managing partner of the firm, in which the plaintiff claimed the delivery by the defendant of the clothing boxes and effects, wrongfully detained by the defendant, or in the alternative plaintiff claimed the sum of £750, the value of the same, and for damages for retaining the same. Plaintiff also claimed the cost of the case. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) was for the defendant.

Mr. Harris stated that the original action was for breach for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal and the same facts would have come out in both actions. The facts would prejudice either one or other of both actions and he therefore applied for an adjournment. Mr. Goldring contended that it was merely a question of what damages his client was entitled to.

Mr. Harris stated that the plaintiff was dismissed for certain reasons and admitted that the defendant had detained his personal effects. The Puisne Judge—Had you a right to do that?

Mr. Harris—That would have to be decided. It was further stated by the defence that certain cash payments were owing to them by the plaintiff.

The Puisne Judge stated that he would go on with the case on the basis that money was owing.

After further argument, the case was adjourned *sine die*, costs of the day being paid by the defendant.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS TO VISIT HONGKONG.

CHINESE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast yesterday, Oct. 4, formally accepted the invitation to tour China extended by the commercial organizations of Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Nanking, Canton and Woosung. The acceptance was drawn up in the form of an elaborate embossed scroll, to which were attached the national colours. Several copies were made and mailed yesterday to the six organizations that had extended the invitation. At the same time one was presented to the Chinese Consul-General.

The offer of hospitality from the Chinese followed the visit of the coast bodies to Japan. The trip to China will be made next February. There will be representatives from the chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. A number of ladies will be included in the party and the tour will be arranged in the same manner as the excursion to Japan. The formal acceptance is worded as follows:

TO THE Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Nanking, Canton, Woosung, and Other Ports in China:

In sending cordial greetings and thanking you for your invitation to visit the Empire of China as your guests, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast

Embracing the Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane.

Have the honour to confirm the acceptance of the invitation which was tendered by the United States Consul General at Shanghai, under date of August 29, 1900.

The invitation from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce was formally accepted by each of the Chambers forming the Pacific Coast Association for the month of February, 1910. In every instance the Chambers decided that the dignity and importance of the invitation involved the selection of a truly representative delegation of business-men.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS. Assurance that they appreciate the spirit of friendliness that prompts the invitation.

THE CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. And that they will take great pleasure in promoting the mutual good will and the growth of trade between the two nations.

The Associated Chambers of the Pacific Coast.

J. D. LOWMAN, President. C. W. BURKS, Secretary.

MANILA CIGARS.

TRANS-SHIPMENT AT HONGKONG FATAL LAPSE.

Collector Stratton has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to demand from the United Cigar Stores Company the duty on the 15,000 Manila cigars delivered before the interpretation of the tariff, which required a direct shipment through to the United States without transfer. It has been told to forward no appeal from the company to Washington until the duty has been paid, and this will prevent the delivery to the company of any further importations until the full settlement.

There remains in the bonded warehouse a million or so cigars from the same shipment, which, if delivered, would be liable for duty at the rate of any other imported cigars. This is because they were sent on a local steamer from Manila to Hongkong, transferred there to a Pacific Mail boat and brought to San Francisco. The trans-shipment at Hongkong is the fatal lapse, which turns a "duty free" article into a dutiable article.

In order to escape the duty and not handicap itself in the race with rival concerns, the United Cigar Stores Company has arranged to ship these cigars back to Manila without withdrawal from the warehouse, and then ship them back to San Francisco in the prescribed manner. It will make a lot of extra freight money, but it will be cheaper than to pay duty as they are now.

\$5,000 CONCEALED IN SOCKS.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

As the result of a false report which was made to the Police yesterday afternoon, a daring thief fell into the pit which he had dug for himself. It appears that, shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the man in question, a shop-coolie employed at 10, Connaught Road West, received eight cheques from the master of the shop with instructions to cash them at various banks. The *foist* presented the cheques at the respective banks and drew \$5,700. Returning to the shop, he informed the master that he had been attacked and robbed of all the money and at about five o'clock, he went to the Central Police Station and made a report to the effect that, while leaving the Russo-Chinese Bank, he was set upon by two or more men, who threw pepper into his eyes and wounded him in two places on the chest and inflicted another cut on the left arm. They then rifled his pockets and stole the entire amount of money which he had drawn from the banks. Detective-Sergeant Grant and a Chinese constable made inquiries into the case. After about an hour and a half, it was discovered that the cuts of which the shop-coolie a few minutes previously complained had been self-inflicted. The man was searched and, in the sole of his socks, was found the missing money. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) this morning with embezzlement and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and a fine of £100, or in the alternative to the same amount of money, or to the Detective Department, especially when it is considered how difficult it is to investigate a false report.

NEW ORDINANCES.

RECEIVE GOVERNOR'S ASSENT.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:

Ordinance No. 31 of 1900.—An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million six hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-two Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1900.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1900.—An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Ordinance No. 33 of 1900.—An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

Ordinance No. 34 of 1900.—An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1900.

Ordinance No. 35 of 1900.—An Ordinance to provide for the Reclamation of Crown lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Victoria as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof.

Ordinance No. 36 of 1900.—An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870.

Ordinance No. 37 of 1900.—An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1860.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Admirable as is the activity displayed in so many directions by the Japanese, it cannot be said that they have succeeded so far in winning the good will of the Koreans. On the contrary there is ample evidence that the majority of the Koreans profoundly dislike Japanese rule. For this unfortunate state of things the behaviour of the Japanese themselves, especially during the first few years of military occupation, is so doubly as in Manchuria, to some extent responsible. The military *force* was often harsh and grasping, and the policy of the country by the Japanese, the small detachments without proper control, led to much mischief.

As in Manchuria, the Japanese military who had followed the army into Korea was also apt to be a rough customer. Not until Prince Ito arrived in Korea does any resolute effort appear to have been made to put down these disorderly elements, and even he seems to have received less support than he might have expected from the Japanese communities at large. It would, however, be very unfair to attribute the whole blame for the estrangement of the Koreans to the mistakes made by the Japanese themselves, who are doing their best to repair.

The policy initiated by Prince Ito has already begun to bear fruit. The present Sovereign of Korea is quite content to discharge the ceremonial functions assigned to him. It would have been easy enough for the Japanese to have created at any time a Japanese party in the Korean official world had they been prepared to wink at a return to the old corrupt methods. It is to their credit that they resisted the temptation, but now that some of the better educated Koreans are willing to recognize that their best chance of bettering their lot lies in co-operation with the Japanese, the latter, it may be hoped, will not hesitate to give the largest possible share of employment in the public services to Koreans of all classes who are ready to accept the new conditions. Viscount Sone has no easy task in front of him, but if he waits in Prince Ito's footsteps though the road may be long and arduous, he can hardly fail to make good progress towards the appointed goal. The Japanese will in any case encounter for some time to come the difficulties which alien rulers inevitably find themselves in the case of Korea, but they have, nevertheless, so much in common with the Koreans, to whom they stand very much nearer, both in language and in race, than the Chinese, that the latter cannot prove in the long run impossible, unless the Japanese themselves make it so.—*Times*.

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THE BOYS' OWN CLUB.

HON. MR. W. J. GRESSON'S INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

It has come to our knowledge that the Boys' Own Club has become the life and soul of a valuable piece of ground, containing about 35,000 sq. feet, which has been presented to them for their exclusive use by their honorary president, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, who takes a keen interest in the B.O.C. He was informed that this juvenile association could not obtain a piece of ground from the Government to build a club-house, form tennis courts, and a cricket and football pitch, so with great generosity and true sportsmanlike spirit Mr. Gresson made the offer of the exclusive use of a plot of ground at East Point. The Boys' Own Club is very proud of, and grateful to the donor for, this kind offer and are already taking steps to put the ground in order, so as to be available for use before the end of the year.

Mr. Gresson's encouragement to the Boys' Own Club is all, and already we learn several new members have made applications to join the new Club.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

DEVELOPMENT OF KUNGVIK CITY.

Mr. J. W. Loane, Customs assistant-in-charge at Kongsboen, writes in his annual report for 1908—The section of the Ning-Yung Railway from the new town of Kungvik to Sunning, which was completed in December 1907, was formally opened to traffic on the 6th January 1908, and on the 10th September (8th moon, 15th day) the town of Kungvik was opened to business. Festivities were held during three days and numerous samples of various foreign goods were exhibited for the purpose of acclimating and introducing to the notice of the large crowds of farmers who visited the place from the surrounding country the benefits to be derived by the employment of improved farming implements manufactured abroad. It is estimated that some 700 houses have been built, the greater part of which are now occupied. The remaining section to Samgaphol has been completed to within 6 miles, of the sea, but it is not the intention of the railway directors to push on with the work in the near future, as the expense of laying out a new town at the water-front and dredging the bay to admit vessels drawing from 12 to 15 feet beyond their present means, and what funds they have available they propose utilising in the construction of a line from the opposite shore at Kungvik to Kongsboen *via* the important district town of Sunwui, which is sure to give them a better return on their capital, permission to build having already been granted by the Board of Communications at Peking. The terminus of the new line will be situated on the water-front near the Custom House, and it is their intention to build wharves so as to enable steamers to discharge passengers and cargo direct into trains, which will be drawn up to the water's edge. It remains to be seen whether the completion of this line will benefit the trade of the port to any appreciable extent. That it will conduce to increased passenger traffic there is no doubt, as the Chinese are at last learning to appreciate the advantages of direct and rapid communication with their native places.

There has been some talk about starting the construction of a railway from Kongsboen to Fathuan, but owing to disputes as to which company should build the line, the Canton-Kongsboen Railway Company claiming the right to do so, matters are at present at a standstill. Machinery was imported during the year, and a factory for the purpose of extracting oil from ground-nuts is in course of erection. An interesting feature, well worth recording, is the laying down of iron water-pipes in the principal streets of Kongsboen city to serve the double purpose of supplying the town with water from the river during the dry season, when the river is low and the wells are consequently dry, and also to furnish water to hydrants which are placed at the street corners for use in case of fire. To obtain the necessary power a steam-launch was built in Hongkong with powerful pumps, and being constantly under steam is able to take up a position on the river-front opposite to any section of the town in which a fire occurs and keep up a constant supply of water through the pipes and hydrants to enable the firemen to cope with the fire.

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SINGAPORE 'STILL' LEADING.

1908—Singapore 937, Shanghai 921,
910, Hongkong 901.

SINGAPORE'S RECORD.

The splendid shooting by the Singapore team is thus reported in the *Strait Times* of 24th ult.:

Unless the extraordinary happens, that Singapore will retain the blue for Far Eastern team rifle shooting this year, the handsome shield which is now in the hands of Hance, will remain

Transferred.—Pte S. Hoyle (Corps) is transferred from the Infantry Coy to the Engineer Company with effect from 1st inst.

Notice.—Members attending Capt. Strong's wedding on 6th inst. should wear uniform. Officers in white; other ranks in blue.

SOME BLOOD-LETTING ON SATURDAY

A MAN was last Thursday charged with alleged larceny of a boat-load of coal. E. H. Beavis appeared for the defense, but the case was remanded.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

THE high quotations for sugar within
few years, have resulted in larger area
put under cane in Java. It is well-grounded
that the good times will last for a long
time. The *Java Echo* bears that even distri-
bution held to be unsuitable for that
cultivation are now turned to account.

PREFECTURES.

work of mending a boiler on a steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for which he received payment. Other payments were subsequently made, but a sum of \$221.30 was owing.

Happy Valley was well filled with "lovers of football" to witness the interesting games.

100

be held from the 4th to the 10th of the present month, unfortunately

Super H. J. Gedge of the B. K. V. retired to resign with effect from per:
transferred.—Pte S. Hore (Corps) transferred from the Infantry Co. to the Engineer Company with effect from per:
Police.—Members attending: Captain's wedding on 6th inst. should arrive. Officers in white; other ranks in blue.

headquarters, Monday
a:

gineer Company with exact
 vice.—Members attending: Cap-
 tain's wedding on 6th inst. should
 arm. Officers in white; other ra-

M. Transport No. 4, the *Newz*, stop

A MAN was last Thursday charged alleged larceny of a boat-load of coal. E. H. Beavis appeared for the defense; the case was remanded.

The Straits team which goes up to play matches against that

alleged larceny of a boat-load of coal.
E. H. Beavis appeared for the defense
the case was remanded.

that whatever may be

The *New York* bears that even if
only held to be unsuitable for that
calculation are now turned to account.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge)

contract to engage coolies to lower a steamer from the water. The amount agreed upon was \$1,000 in payment of which he received \$385 and on 28th November, 1908, he was engaged for the work of mending a boiler on a steam-launch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for which he received payment. Other payments were subsequently made, but a sum of \$121.30 was owing.

28th November, 1908, he was engaged in work of mending a boiler on a steam-lawn

man, J. M. Britto, E. Soares, A. Silva, E. M. Cruz and T. Cord.



CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FLOOD DISASTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 29th October.

Further reports have been received by the Canton officials from the various districts concerning the extent of damage caused by the floods after the typhoon of the 28th instant. A Shui Tung letter states that the water rose ten feet above the normal level and the embankments have been destroyed in several places to the extent of over three hundred feet in that district alone. A letter from the Ko Yiu district states that, owing to the excessive rainfall, some nine hundred feet of dykes of the Ko Yiu Wai have given away as the result of the flood after the typhoon. All plains and paddies have been under water for two days and many houses have collapsed. A letter from Tung Kuan district gave the most pitiful account of the condition of the sufferers by the flood. Owing to the collapse of the embankments in many places within the district enclosure, all the villages in the low-lying lands were inundated and the water rose as high up as the house doors, and at present some thirty thousand people are left homeless. The people complain that the lines of the Canton-Hankow Railway lying through their district in such a way that the water cannot find an outlet by which it can flow to the sea, thus serious floods were caused.

RELIEF DESPATCHED.

The Central Relief Committee to-day despatched Mr. Li and Mr. Leung on board the steam launch Kwong Wing with a quantity of 300 cwt. of rice to Weichow, for distribution to the flood sufferers.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan has also despatched expectant majorities to the districts along the East River to inquire about the condition of the floods and to relieve the sufferers with rice and other provisions.

JAPANESE MOURNING.

The Japanese, dignitaries of the Japanese Consulate-General and all the Japanese firms at Canton were half-masted to-day as a mark of respect for the death of Prince Ito.

FLOWER BATS.

The native flower bats on the Canton River, after the occurrence of the disastrous typhoon of the 28th July last year and the great fire of the 30th January last at the Shui Tung, reduced in number to some eighty only. As the typhoon has been enforced by the authorities against women of the underworld carrying on business in the floating pleasure boats on the river, great difficulties have been experienced by these people to find a living. As they have now determined to give up their business and sell their boats, and all of the moon and to seek for other occupations.

MR. FAIRBANKS.

The ex-vice-president of the United States of America, Mr. Fairbanks, who spent a few days on a visit to this city, left here yesterday by a night boat for Hongkong.

30th October.

MACAO DELIMITATION QUESTION.

In reference to the negotiations now in progress between the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Hsin, and the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner on the Macao boundary question, complaints have been repeatedly lodged by the gentry in this city and those residing in foreign countries against the alleged failure on the part of H. E. Ko to oppose the Portuguese claims and, furthermore, against his withholding all information of what has transpired at all the previous conferences between himself and the Portuguese Commissioner. Another telegram has been forwarded to the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsin, by the Chinese gentry in Canton, urging him to exercise his best efforts in co-operation with H. E. Ko to protest against the Portuguese in the delimitation question, and asking him earnestly to give authority that the proceedings at all previous conferences be given publication for the information of the people in order to pacify their minds.

GAMBLING.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsin has shown great energy in his anti-gambling campaign in the province of Kwangtung. H. E. Yuan has given instructions to his subordinates to consult the local gentry on the matter carefully with a view of making definite arrangements to abolish the various gambling monopolies.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The Canton Central Relief Committee has sent out the second despatch on board a steam launch with rice and other necessities to the flooded districts for distribution to relieve the sufferers.

The Viceroy has also sent the gunboat *Yung Hang* to proceed up the West River with rice to assist those in distress in the riverine districts.

1st November.

RAILWAY LINE DAMAGED.

The section from Yuen Tan to Pa Kong Hou of the Canton-Hankow Railway was damaged by flood after the recent typhoon and traffic was temporarily suspended from the 27th instant. The necessary repairs have now been completed and through traffic from Wengha to Pa Kong Hou was resumed to-day.

OPIMUM-SMOKING OFFICIALS.

On the 25th ultimo an Imperial Decree was issued in which the Provincial Treasurers, Tung Tze and Provincial Judge, Yim Kwei Hsi, in the Kwelchow province, were summarily dismissed for being unable to get rid of the habit. On the following day another Imperial Decree was issued appointing Shun Shui Hing and Moa Tze to be Provincial Treasurers and Judges, respectively, in Kwelchow to replace the two dismissed officials.

THE LATE CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

Yesterday a memorial service was held at Kwang Niu Shu Kuei in honour of the late Grand Councillor Chang Chih Tung. H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsin was among the guests present.

2nd November.

CHINESE DELIMITATION COMMISSIONER.

H. E. Ko Yu Hsin, the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, came up to Canton yesterday from Hongkong for the purpose of consulting with H. E. Viceroy Yuan on certain matters in connection with the Macao delimitation question.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The 1st day of both months was fixed by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the selection of a president and vice-president to replace Sir Chiu Tung Tung and Sir Lo Shun, respectively, who resigned from the service of the company. A telegram has since been received from the railway shareholders residing in Hongkong objecting to the day fixed and asking that the Company alter it to a further date.

ADMIRAL LI.

Admiral Li Chun left yesterday on board a shallow draft cruiser, to proceed to the West River to make a tour of inspection of the waterways.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of the Japanese Emperor, the Japanese Consulate-General and all Japanese firms in Canton displayed the flag of the Rising Sun in honour of the occasion. The Acting Consul-General at Canton, Mr. A. Segawa, received a number of visitors, including the foreign consuls and leading members of the community, who were entertained at luncheon at the Consulate in the afternoon. H. E. Viceroy Yuan also proceeded to Segawa's this morning to call on Mr. Segawa and offer his congratulations on the occasion.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration has completed the installation of a line connecting Kowloon with Chinshan in the district of Hongshan, and telegraphic messages can now be transmitted between these two places. The cost of the installation is reported to be 8,836 taels.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Sunning Railway has had to suspend traffic for a fortnight by the recent floods after the typhoon of the 28th October, as the line was seriously damaged in several places. The work of repairs has now been completed and through traffic from Tau Shau to Kung Yick Eau was resumed on the 1st inst.

OPIMUM RAID.

Yesterday the Nambol magistrate, on information received, sent a number of runners to raid an opium den near the North Gate where six men were arrested for smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licences. The illegal establishment was also seized up.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Ng Sik Wing has been appointed director of the Canton Military Training Department in place of Tsoat Hon Kwok Kwan who has been appointed Commissioner of Education in the Three Eastern Provinces. Tsoat Hon will shortly leave Canton and proceed to Fujian to take up his new appointment.

ANTI-GAMBLING CAMPAIGN.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsin has displayed great energy in the anti-gambling campaign in the province of Kwangtung. With a view to raise money to make good the loss of revenue by the abolition of the various gambling monopolies, the Viceroy is trying his best to reduce the expenditure of the Government by abolishing many unnecessary posts of petty officials and reducing the staffs in the various official departments. Mr. E. Yu Hsin has now also given instructions to increase the price on salt by twenty-five cents per picul from the 1st day of the 10th moon.

ANTI-OPIMUM REFUGES.

The Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau recently established five refuges in different places in the city where opium smokers of the poor class can be admitted for medical treatment free of charge in order to assist them in getting rid of their habit. These refuges are situated: one in Tin Kwan Lane, inside the city; one in Fung Yuen street, and another in Chu Mo Kong in the Western suburb; one at the Government Tien Tze Wharf in the Southern suburb, and one in Honam. In each of these refuges a number of opium smokers has been admitted for treatment.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Admiral Li Chun returned to Canton on the 2nd instant from the West River after making a tour of inspection of the waterways in that district.

NAVAL COLLEGE.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan will, day after to-morrow, pay a visit to the Canton Naval College at Whampoa and inspect the students at their drill.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS.

On the 11th instant, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsin will proceed to Lungto to make an inspection of the newly recruited troops who will be put through their drill.

EXECUTION.

The two notorious robbers, Lo Ah Yick and Lo Shiek Yuen, who were arrested in Hongkong and extradited to Canton a week ago, were yesterday taken out of the Nambol prison by order of the Viceroy to the execution ground and beheaded.

PRICE OF RICE.

As a result of the floods, the price of rice has advanced considerably in the town of Fat-shan. The paddy plantation was damaged to a great extent by the floods and there is scarcely any hope that the rice crop for this year will yield half the normal harvest as at one time anticipated by the farmers.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The Central Relief Committee is still busily engaged preparing expeditions with rice and other foodstuffs to be sent to the flood-affected districts in the province of Kwangtung. Yesterday and to-day the steam launch *Yung Hang* and *Sam Kwei* were sent to the district of Wei-chow with two thousand bags of rice on board to relieve the destitute people.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIEGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write under date Oct. 30: "During the period that has elapsed since issue of last report, the volume of business that has come to pass has not quite fulfilled the expectations of owners, especially in the application to the market. A strong demand has been in appearance throughout the fortnight, and it is solely attributable to the sea city of tonnage and the extreme difficulty to make both ends meet, that numerous inquiries especially emanating from the North, could not be filled locally.

As regards the Southern business, Saigon to Hongkong there is still next to nothing doing, the prospect of putting a vessel on the berth being so poor that some regular liners have been compelled to look agents for employment in other directions. Rate is unchanged at 8 cents per picul, for small lots, as they pick them up. No material revival of business can be looked for until next year's crop is put on the market. The falling of freight at the time of writing is a little more freely done in floods in the Canton districts, which have effected some damages on the rice crop.

Actual charter there has been only in connection with Philippine cargoes, a couple of fixtures being effected on basis of 25,000 piculs at 25 cents, 35,000 piculs at 25 cents, 40,000 piculs at 20 cents.

Saigon-Java—There was an inquiry in the market for early November loading, but up to the time of writing it is not reported that this order has been filled.

Yokohama—Only one fixture is on record as per report. The demand in this direction is not very strong at present; the latest information is that transshipments are being made for London.

Newchwang/Canton—Locally only a few charters have been arranged for. Reports to hand state that many fixtures have been done through Shanghai for loading at Newchwang to Swatow and Amoy on "liber" terms. Further demand is showing, but difficult to meet on account of scarcity of suitable tonnage.

Coal for the Canton tonnage is practically not procurable. Several inquiries are placed on the London market, being corresponded to. Charters are offering 11/6, whereas previous day's level was 10/6.

mead \$2 per ton. A 5,000 tonner offering at the latter figure was withdrawn and is fixed Delay Home with beam.

Last rates paid—Wakamatsu/Canton \$1.50; Wakamatsu/Hongkong \$2.00 per ton. Time Charters—Several suitable vessels have been taken up on charter for special business. The Chinese have evidently determined to continue the competition against the regular lines to Hongkong, and have, besides the two steamers already running in this trade for some time past, taken up another boat in time charter. For cattle trade from Amoy coast to Philippines also two vessels have been secured, the *Solidus* for a period of 6 months and the *Standard* for 2 months, both at \$5.00 per month, also the *S. Fri* for a trip Pheum-pen to Manila, lump sum \$5,000. The *Garm*, s.s. *Makdis*, has been chartered for a voyage from Swatow hence to Samoa and back to Hongkong on lump sum basis, terms are kept private.

Casualties.—We regret to have to report the loss of the small steamer *Monter*, s.s. *Rogner*, which went ashore at Money Island—Paracels—on a voyage from Singapore to Hongkong, loaded with a cargo of timber for Shanghai. The ship was abandoned by the crew, evidently owing to her dangerous position. Upon receipt of the news, the *Dan*, salvage vessel *Protector* was despatched to the scene of the wreck, and after taking due observations as to the possibility of refloating her, it was concluded to attempt to do so. However, there was no opportunity of putting into operation the scheme, bad weather set in and the *Rogner* was lifted by a heavy swell and foundered.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load.—for Baltimore and New York—Brit. ship *Edgemoor*, 2,068 tons, arrived 30th July. Brit. ship *Jules*, 2,052 tons reg. arrived 11th September. Sail Tonnage Discharged.—Brit. ship *Lyndhurst*, 2,311 tons, arrived 25th. Departure of the *Brit. ship King George* 23rd October for Baltimore and New York.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1900.

Business is much quieter, but still fair sales can be effected if small concessions are made. Importers, having somewhat eased their stocks, and strengthened by foreign advice from Bombay and elsewhere, are less eager to sell, whilst dealers having in hand sufficient yarn to carry them over for some time are indifferent and a temporary lull is for the moment being experienced. There is, however, a fair future for the article, as with the prospect of an abundant rice crop, and with a change of weather for the better an improvement in all branches of trade is confidently expected. Meanwhile the market closes quiet, but prices on the whole are fairly well up to previous quotations, which do not show much for the depreciation in exchange. Bombay is reported strong with a good business passing on the basis of about 62 for No. 20s and annas 7 1/2 for No. 20s which leaves a small margin of profit to the Mills, whilst only the other day it was calculated that every pound of yarn manufactured was losing an anna.

Sales of the fortnight aggregate 4,895 bales, arrivals amount to 4,671 bales, unsold stock estimated at 16,000 and sold but uncleaned stock at 30,000 and 30,000 bales.

Local Manufacturers' Sales of 50 bales No. 8s at \$17 and of 40 bales No. 10s at \$11.9 are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton.—New Indian Cotton is shortly expected. A parcel of 250 bales New China staple has been taken up at \$38 to \$38 1/2. Meanwhile the market is bare of stock of both descriptions. Quotations are Indian \$32 to \$33 and China \$35 to \$36.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 120 1/2 for T/T and Rs. 120 1/2 for Post. On Shanghai 74 1/2 and on Japan 84.

The undermoted business in imported and local spinning is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 23rd inst. viz.:—

Indian.—Demand has greatly fallen off, sales aggregating only 3,500 bales with an estimated stock of 10,000 bales, market closing quiet with an easier feeling.

Japanese.—Are easier in sympathy with the Indian article, and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands at Tls. 103 to 113 for No. 16s and Tls. 118 to 123 for No. 20s.

Local.—There is no falling off in the demand and yarn can be easily placed. Sales at 1,000 bales at the basis of Tls. 101 for No. 16s, Tls. 105 for No. 14s, and Tls. 109 for No. 10s.

P. EDULJEE, Broker.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write yesterday afternoon:—

The market remains dull and featureless with the exception of an advance in China Sugars:—

Bank.—Hongkong Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady at \$95, but shares can probably be had at this price at a small sale. It is reported at \$92 1/2. The London quotation has declined to £90 1/2. Nationals are firm and wanted at \$65.

Marine Insurance.—Canton continues neglected and on offer at \$ 1/4. North China are quiet at \$105, and Yangtze at \$23 1/2. There are sellers of Unions at \$47 1/2.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been sold in small lots at \$14 and more are required at the rate. Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$37 1/2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are on offer at \$1, but buyers are not forthcoming. Indo-China are firm and can be placed at \$65. In the North there are buyers at Tls. 44 1/2. Shell Transporters are in request at 72 1/2. There are no changes to report in other stocks under this heading.

Ref. rates.—China Sugars have again been in good favour and, with firm inquiries, have risen to \$150, which rate sales have been effected. London have found buyers at the reduced rate of \$10. Perak Sugars are unchanged and offering at Tls. 135.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have declined to Tls. 19, but there are buyers at the rate. Rauba have weakened to \$7 1/2 at which they are offering.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Sales of Kowloon Wharves have been effected at \$65 and \$64. Whampoa Docks remain quiet and on offer at \$7. Shanghai Docks can be placed in the North at Tls. 77 1/2 whilst Hongkong Wharves have changed hands at Tls. 118.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have risen to \$75 at which price sales have been effected. The new shares are also inquired for. Hongkong Lands are in demand at \$104. Homphrys Estates continue weak and can be had at \$4. West Points are wanted at \$44.

Canton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$9. Kwan Yuen Cottons are at Tls. 120. According to latest mail advices to hand from the North changes in other Northern mills are as follows:—Internationale, Tls. 61 1/2; Lau Kuei Mow, Tls. 112 1/2; Boy Chee, Tls. 40 1/2. Miscellaneous.—Oils, Light and Powers have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$5 and more are wanted. China Providents are firm and can be placed at \$9 1/2. Philippines have changed hands at \$50 closing with further offers at \$50 1/2, whereas previous day's level was \$49 1/2.

proved to \$7 1/2, at which rate they are in request. Sumatras are firmer with buyers at Tls. 104. Langkats have not fluctuated during the week and can be had at Tls. 76 1/2. Rubber and Anglo-Malay have risen to 16 1/2 and more are wanted. Balgownies have buyers at \$70 (Singapore). Castorfields, after sales at \$5 1/2, have strengthened to \$7 1/2. Damansaras have found buyers at \$5 1/2. Kuala Lumpur have been sold during the early part of the week at \$7 1/2 but at the close have buyers at \$8 1/2. Ragallas are on offer at \$8 (Singapore) after sales. Leadbury are quiet at 4 1/2. Sengul Chins have improved to 3 1/2 and Sengul Kapars to 7 1/2, after sales of the latter at 7 1/2. There are buyers of Sandycrofts at \$35 1/2.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 1/8.

Dividends Payable.—Kuala Lumpur.—Dividend of 4/ for 1900. Anglo-Malays.—Second interim of 12 1/2 percent for 1900. Perak Sugars.—Dividend of Tls. 10 for year ending 31st Aug. 1900.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—November Settlement 29th November. December 29th December.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Belling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/2 1/2
Do. demand 1/8 1/2 1/2
Do. 4 months sight 1/8 1/2 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
India—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 2 1/2

Buying.

4 months sight L/O 1/9 1/2
6 months sight L/O 1/9 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 4 1/2
4 months sight do. 4 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne 4 1/2
4 months sight France 2 1/2
6 months sight 2 1/2
4 months sight Germany 2 1/2
Bar Silver 25 1/2
Bank of England rate 5 1/2
Sovereign 11 1/2

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Dutch Minister to Japan is expected to arrive in Peking very shortly.

Mrs. E. R. Hallifax, Consul-General to Chientao, has given a banquet in honour of the Governor of Kiri at the Consulate.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax has been appointed First Police Magistrate, with further notice, with effect from October 28.

Mr. G. Balloch has been appointed a member of the Medical Board during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

JUDGE Thayer will open the usual half-yearly session of the United States Court for China at Tientsin on Wednesday, 6th December.

For returning from banishment, a Chinese was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy last Saturday morning.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard has vacated his appointment as assistant engineer in the Public Works Department.

SEVENTY-FIVE undesirable arrived by the s.s. *Thylwin* on the 20th inst. They were taken charge of by the Police and sent to their native homes.

For assaulting an opium divan keeper, a house-coller was last Thursday bound over in a personal bond of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

A CHINESE cook who was a passenger on board the s.s. *Thai On* was fined \$50 at the Magistracy last Thursday for having in his possession a revolver and four rounds of ammunition without a licence.

In the course of a larceny case at the Magistracy last Saturday, it was found that the defendant was a leper. He was removed to Victoria Gaol where he later underwent a medical examination.

MR. Philip Burt, Deputy General Manager, of the North-Eastern Railway, England, was expected at Harbin on Saturday, and will leave there for Peking, whence he may possibly go on to Dairen and Pt. Arthur on a visit.

The Chefoo paper learns that the Chinese complete the installation of a telephone service of their own at that port. It is also stated that a foreigner recently arrived from Tientsin to arrange the carrying out of the project.

THE Austrian-Lloyd proposes from January 1st, 1901, that the vessels of the Japan line shall call at the port of Yokohama en route from Kobe to Yokohama. Should the change prove advantageous it will be definitely included in the service.

TAOTAI ALFRED DE HARBE has been ordered by the Waiwpu to proceed to Kuanhsing to confer with the Russian Director of the Eastern Manchurian Railway on the delimitation of boundaries between Chinese and Russian territories.

TWENTY-NINE gamblers appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court last Saturday. Two of the men were each fined \$20, while the rest had each to pay \$3. The remaining money and paraphernalia were confiscated.

SUBJECT to audit, the directors of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. intend to recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders, the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the year ended September 30, 1900.

MR. H. L. Obhtenden, Manager in B. N. B. of the B. N. Petroleum Syndicate, has sailed for Borneo. This probably means that he is bringing machinery, and that boring will be commenced on his arrival. May his enthusiastic optimism be rewarded by a "bounty."

CAPTAIN J. Warrack, of the s.s. *CHIL*, reports that, while at anchor in Bollock Harbour at low water spring tides, heavy breakers, having the appearance of a rock almost awash, were seen in approximately the following position:—Rocky light bearing S. 31° E. (magnetic), distant 1 1/2 miles.

A CHINESE married woman appeared in the Police Court last Thursday for receiving a quantity of clothing and \$100 in money, of a total value of \$150, belonging to a Chinese *Wahing*, knowing the same to have been stolen goods. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100.

It is stated that much pestilential sickness prevails in Yunnan province.

THE master of a large junk was fined \$10 in the Police Court last Tuesday for obstructing Blake Pier.

THE Diplomatic Corps in Peking has proposed that it should attend the Hsiao Chiu Empress's funeral at the Tung Chih Gate.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$500 at the Magistracy last Tuesday for being in possession of \$300 worth of ammunition on board the s.s. *Hoi Tung*.

CONDITIONS regarding nomination of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, 1901, may be learned on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. Hazland to act as Attorney General until further notice, with effect from October 27.

A CHINAMAN was given six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks in the Police Court last Saturday for stealing a quantity of type from a local printing-office.

A CHINESE amah was last Monday bound over in the sum of \$15 to keep the peace for six months for using abusive language towards a European woman.

A DEPORTED Chinaman from Java was awarded six weeks' hard labour last Monday for stealing the luggage of a Chinese passenger on board the s.s. *Thylwin*.

It is stated that the German Minister has demanded from the Waiwpu the right to construct docks in Shantung, but the Waiwpu has not replied on the subject.

THE Government has telegraphed to Viceroy Yuan Shu-hsin in Canton, ordering him to inspect the Yulin harbour with a view to its conversion into a naval station.

EIGHTEEN Chinese appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court last Monday for unlawfully boarding the s.s. *Cyclops*. The case was remanded.

A TRUCK-COLLIE was last Thursday fined \$10 for negligent driving, thereby causing damage to a showcase to the extent of \$10 and inflicting damage on sundry other articles.

THE Russian Ministers of Home and Foreign Affairs have introduced to a Council of State a draft of regulations placing restrictions on the navigation of foreign vessels in Russian Far Eastern waters.

A RUMOUR is abroad that a scheme is well under way for establishing an extensive sugar refinery on the left bank of Sungai under the joint management of some German and Chinese merchants.

TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, being a public holiday, it is proposed to hold the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3.45 p.m. in the Council Chamber, C.S.O.

A NUMBER of Chinese who were being exposed in the stocks for a larceny were the cynosure of all eyes in a busy part of the town last Saturday, and elicited the jeers and jibes of a motley crowd of Chinese.

EIGHT Chinese appeared at the Magistracy last Tuesday for gambling at No. 145, Queen's Road East. Two of the men, the keeper of the establishment, were each fined \$20, while the rest had each to pay \$3.

THE appointment of the Honourable Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., as Chief Justice during the absence on leave of His Honour Sir Francis T. Piggott, or until further notice, with effect from the 27th October, is gazetted.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING IN LANDS & BUILDINGS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,000,519 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906 @ 2 1/2	4 %	\$95 1/2 sellers London 290.15
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,358 \$1 (London 1/6) for 1905		\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 200,747 Tls. 118,827	Tls. 160,318 Interim of 7/6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 205
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$8,404,991 Final of 1/2 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$84 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,757 \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sellers
FIRE INSURANCE.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,341 \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$268,711 \$27 for 1907	8 %	\$37 1/2
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	11,025 Nil		\$8 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1905	7 %	\$53
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,170 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	7 1/2 %	\$3 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755 1/6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ £1 10/16 = 53.54		\$60 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	50,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755 Final of 1/2 for 1905 and interim of 1/2 for 1906		7 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1909	6 %	\$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$14 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858 \$5 for year ending 31.12.05	3 1/2 %	\$150 sales
Larson Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$11,500 \$5 for 1907		\$20 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,175 Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.8.05		Tls. 335
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£11,558 Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 30.6.09	7 %	Tls. 19 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. £4,191 No. 12 of 1/6 = 48 cents		\$7 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Farwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$7,421 \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,101 None		\$65 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$145,362 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	12 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,361 Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.05	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 22,818 Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 139 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,134 Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.05	12 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,641 \$1.20 on old and 50 cents on first year (1905) new shares for account 1906		\$17 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$19,371 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	6 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$16,471 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	6 1/2 %	\$90 sellers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,486 50 cents for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$50 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$378 \$1 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 14,404 Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,068 Interim of \$2 for account 1906	6 1/2 %	\$43 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 8,820 Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1905	3 1/2 %	Tls. 149 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,551 50 cents for year ending 31.7.05	6 %	\$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 8,372 Tls. 5 for year ending 30.9.05 (8%)		Tls. 92
Lan-nam-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,850 Tls. 4 for 1905		Tls. 112
Say Chai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 15,911 Tls. 50 for 1905		Tls. 469
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,664	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 1 1/2 per share for 1905	9 %	\$10
China Horse Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil \$1.20 for 1905		\$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,138 50 cents for year ended 31.2.05	8 1/2 %	\$58 buyers
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,138 50 cents for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$58 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 \$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	10 %	\$78 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 80 cents for year ending 31.12.05	6 %	\$30
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 \$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	10 %	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 Interim of 1/2 for account 1906	7 %	Tls. 760 1/2
Manchongli (or Mijip, Bosch en Landbouwer) plots in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 16,681 Third quarterly of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1906	7 %	\$13 1/2
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$130
Park Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 None	3 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 None		
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 1,250 Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$50,602 None	7 %	\$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	80,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 40 cents for year ending 31.5.05	8 %	\$10 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 50 cents for year ending 31.12.05	6 1/2 %	\$121 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 50 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 %	18 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	95,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 Final of 30 cts. for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$32 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30.4.1905		
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none Interim of 1/2 for account 1906		16/-
Balgonvale Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 30 % interim for 1906		\$57 1/2 sellers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 2 1/2 for 1905		57 1/2
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/- buyers
Golconda Malay Rubber Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Highland & Lowland Plant. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Do do (contributory)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Do do (B Shares)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Do do (7 1/2 % pref.)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Do do (8 % pref.)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Leadbury Rubber Estate, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Do do (contributory)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Sagor Rubber Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Selangor Rubber Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Selangor Rubber Estate, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Sungei Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-
Sungei Kapor Rubber Company	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none None		60/-

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to 10.15 October, 1906 (per 100 lbs.)

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef (prime cut) - Mai Lung Pa 20

" Corned - Ham Ngau Yek 20

" Roast - Shiu 20

" Breast - Ngau Lam 18

" Soup - Tong Yek 15

" Steak - Ngau Yek Pa 15

" Sirloin - Ngau Lau 30

" Sausages - Ngau Yek Chang 25

" Ballock's Brains - " Know 10

" Tongue fresh - Ngau Li 50

" Corned - Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head - Ngau Tau 50

" Heart - Ngau Sam 15

" Hump, Salt - Ngau Kin 15

" Feet - Ngau Kook 15

" Kidneys - Ngau Yek 15

" Tail - Ngau Mei 15

" Liver - Ngau Con 15

" Tripe (addressed) - Ngau To 15

" Oliver's Head and Feet - Ngau Chai 15

" Mutton Chop - Young Pa Kwai 22

" Leg - Young Pa 22

" Shoulder - Young Shau 20

" Pig's Chittlings - Ohl Chow 12

" Brains - Ohl Know 12

" Feet - Ohl Kook 12

" Fry - Ohl Chak 12

" Head - Ohl Tau 12

" Heart - Ohl Sam 12

" Kidneys - Ohl Yek 12

" Liver - Ohl Koon 12

" Pork, Chop - Ohl Pal Kwai 21

" Corned - Ham Chai Yek 11

" Leg - Chai Yek 11

" Fat or Lard - Chai Yek 11

" Sheep's Head and Feet - Young Tau 11

" Kook - Young Sum 11

" Kidneys - Young Yek 11

" Liver - Young Con 11

" Sucking Pig, To Order - Chai Chai 11

" Suet Best - Sang Ngau Yek 11

" Mutton - Sang Young Yek 11

" Veal - Ngau Ohl Yek 11

" Sausages - " Chai Yek Tong 11

" Chicken - Kal Chai 11

" Capons, Large, Small - Shiu Kal 11

" Ducks - Pak Kwai 11

" Doves - Pak Kwai 11

" Eggs, Hen - Kal Tau 11

" Fowls, Canton - Kal 11

" Hainan - Hoi Nam Kai 11

" Geese - Ngo 11

" Geese, Wild Shanghai - Shuang Hoi Yek 11

" Muskrat - Wong Keng 11

" Hare - To Chai 11

" Partridge - Ghe Khoo 11

" Pheasant - Shiu Kai 11

" Pigeons, Canton - Pak Kap 11

" Hollow - Hollow Pak Kap 11

" Quail - On Ghe 11

" Rice Birds - Wo Pa Chai 11

" Snipe - Shiu Chai 11

" Turkey, Cock - Fo Kai King 11

" Hen - " 11

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salted 11

" Teal, Shanghai, Salted 11

" Wild Ducks Canton - Sang Shing Sei 11

" Ap 11

" Barbel - Ka Yu 11

" Bream - Shiu Yu 11

" Canton Fresh Water Fish - Hoi Shiu Yu 11

" Carp - Shiu Yu 11

" Catfish - Ohl Yu 11

" Goldfish - Mui Yu 11

" Grass - Hoi Yu 11

" Crab - Mui Yu 11

" Dab - Shiu Yu 11

" Dace - Wong Mei Lau 11

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZESS ALICE"	WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL. BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOHNE"	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	8th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Bourgo	9th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	3rd Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

(Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.)

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

Captain P. A. LAPICQUE, representative of the Compagnie Francaise des Indes et de l'Extreme Orient, having opened a Firm in Hongkong, the Agency of the MESSAGERIES MANTONNAISES at this port will be transferred by mutual consent from Messrs. BARRETTO & CO. to the said NEW FIRM from the 1st of November next.

Captain LAPICQUE'S OFFICES are situated at No. 4, Queen's Buildings, in the premises occupied until now by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Telephone No. 950.

BARRETTO & Co.

P. A. LAPICQUE.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, GLOUCESTER, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Broad Street, 155, Nanjing Road
Singapore, 45, Market Street

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking, Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our quays for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebner, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine	Per Bot. \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years Old	5.50

ALSO:
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent, Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAMPGLASS.

Sole Agents for

YERKUSON'S SPECIAL UREAM

P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR TOTO - WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1909.

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DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Past subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers at Harbin.

By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong 26th August 1909.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

TRAGEDY IN A THEATRE.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE IN THE SCENES.

Paris, October 2.

Whilst a melodrama was being played last night at the Mourey Theatre, in the Avenue de Clugny, a much more sensational drama was proceeding behind the scenes.

One scene of this play, called "Papa le Vertu," a great favourite with the theatre-going population of the suburbs, represents a lion-tamer's cage, in which a lion and two females are put through their tricks by a tamer named Joffre. This scene, the second in the play, passed off with the usual success, and the third and fourth scenes were then played, the cuts in dropping and covering the lions' cage from the audience.

The fifth scene had just commenced when Mlle. Josephine Ripoché, 21 years of age, a friend of the tamer, mounted the platform in front of the cage and put her arm through the bars, caressing the lion. The beast put out his paw and gripped the girl by the shoulder. She uttered no cry, and made no attempt to free herself. M. Dermex, the stage manager, who was a spectator of this strange proceeding, mounted the platform and endeavoured to drag Mlle. Ripoché away, but the lion stretched out his other paw and clamped fiercely at the girl.

ROUSED BY THE SMELL OF BLOOD.

One of the actors then endeavoured to make the lion release his hold by prodding him, but it was useless, and then the two lionesses, roused by the smell of blood, also attacked Mlle. Ripoché through the bars of the cage. "Ah! ah! It is all over!" she was heard to cry, and then she fell dead, her face, shoulders and hands horribly mutilated, and her clothing stained with blood.

The tamer Joffre arrived on the scene, and with some difficulty calmed the infuriated animals, who were endeavouring to seize the body of their victim.

M. Dermex says the incident did not last three minutes, but it seemed to him a century.

A fireman on duty rushed across the stage to fetch a doctor, and the audience, thinking that there was fire, got up in a panic. The curtain was lowered and M. Dermex called out to the audience that there was no danger, and that if they would resume their seats the performance would be proceeded with. "An unforeseen incident" had occurred, he said. Reassured, the audience returned to their seats, and the play went on, only a few persons behind the scenes being aware of the terrible event that had just occurred.

THEORY OF SUICIDE.

It appears probable that Mlle. Ripoché met this awful death not by accident, but by design. She made no effort to escape from the lion, and seemed quite passive. At the same time she was familiar with the beasts, and may have thought there was no danger in approaching the cage. The theory of suicide, however, seems to be accepted by those who knew the victim.

Mlle. Ripoché's sweetheart was to have started for Fontainebleau this morning for his military service. He had been living with Mlle. Ripoché for two years, but had expressed his intention of breaking with her. A quarrel had ensued, and there had been several violent scenes between the couple recently.

M. Dermex said that when he saw the girl approach the cage and put her arm through the bars, to be at once seized by the lion, he had the very decided impression that it was a voluntary and desperate act. "When, having hastened to release her, while the beast continued to lacerate her, I endeavoured to draw her away, I was struck by the passiveness with which the woman, notwithstanding her cries of pain, bore this mortal and horrible embrace. I am persuaded that it was a tragic and terrible suicide."

A THREAT TO HER LOVER.

The police commissary thinks that Josephine Ripoché, whilst not thinking of committing suicide, purposely put her hands through the bars with the intention of causing the lions to hurt her slightly.

Ballard, her lover, was partly responsible for the animal, and she may have thought he would get into trouble if any accident occurred. During the quarrel between the couple yesterday she was heard to say: "Very well, I will serve you out before you go away."

Joffre, the owner of the lions, and their trainer, thinks there is no doubt that it is a case of suicide. Ripoché, he says, was his servant, and was less likely than anyone else to approach the cage. She died with him last night, and seemed depressed, eating very little, and when she arrived at the theatre, where she had no business, she was crying. He himself was not present at the beginning of the drama, but he thinks the woman could have freed herself from the lions had she wished.

If Joffre had not arrived, when he did, he thinks the victim would have been devoured by the animals. One bar of the cage had been bent and broken off at the top.

In consequence of the tragedy, Joffre declares that he will sell his animals. "I shall always have before my eyes," he says, "the horribly mutilated and bleeding body which I had to mind for three quarters of an hour whilst awaiting a conveyance to take it to the mortuary."

TAMER'S ATTEMPT TO ENTER THE CAGE.
Joffre was prevented from entering the cage by the manager of the theatre.

The three beasts were of Abyssinian origin. Menelik, the lion, is generally quiet and gentle, but he is subject to occasional savage outbursts, and in the course of one of these a couple of months ago he is said to have attacked a man.

Victoria, one of the lionesses, is in a nervous state. It was she who caught hold of Mlle. Ripoché's arm. Then Menelik and Cloe—the second lioness—also attacked the woman.

M. Soulier, the manager of the theatre, says that every precaution was taken to prevent accident. The cage is securely fastened to the wall at the far end of the stage, and is isolated, being accessible only on one side by mounting three steps. He states that the victim had in her hand a tamer's whip.

Last night, as it happened, was the first performance of "Papa le Vertu," and M. Soulier says that, if he presents the piece again, the management will be out of the question.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM	Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL	Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

2. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

3. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. 111. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tan Koi.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light House.

F. O. FINE,
Director.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

FINE FOOTWEAR

FOR LADIES and CHILDREN.

SMART WALKING SHOES

BLACK GLACE TAN GLACE, BLACK BOX CALF, TAN WILLOW, CALF.



DAINTY SHOES

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING WEAR.

"PETER PAN"

The most comfortable and reliable Children's Shoes ever produced.



Built on Anatomical lines and recommended by eminent chiropodists. The Finest English Leather only used in the construction of these shoes.

STOCKED IN BLACK GLACE, TAN GLACE, BLACK CALF, TAN CALF.

BY W.M. POWELL, LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 15th October, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [58]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [730]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPRADEUR DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [188]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
EXMOOR, CONDUIT ROAD.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-KEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [51]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [71]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS

and other Goods from RAFAEL TUCK and SONS, just received for the Season.
Packets of 18 XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, all different designs, for 50 cents only.

Private Greeting Stationery.
W.C. & Co., &c.
Inspection invited.
GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1909. [65]

OSMAN & GASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1909. [16]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship "SILESIA."
Captain v. Hoff, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909. [755]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KLEIST,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, hence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of November, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of November, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. *Sautari*, from Smyrna.

Oranico, Venice.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909. [5]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHIMOSA," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909. [757]

Intimation

REGRET

You will NEVER if you VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THAHA,

in D'AGUILAR STREET,

the NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909. [61]

THE AFFAIR BETWEEN JAPANESE AND COREAN COOLIES AT CHENULPO.

The *Spectator* gives the following account of an incident recorded in a recent cable: Chenulpoo reports another disturbance, which occurred there on Thursday between some opium labourers of the Eungsin-Chong and a hundred and fifty labourers of the Japanese and Korean Labour Union. As already reported the state of things has not been very quiet since the recent organisation of the latter, the former regarding it as an enemy, likely to take away a considerable portion of the work which it has monopolised for many years. On Tuesday there took place a disturbance between some men of the rival unions and things looked ominous enough for the future. Owing to a demand for labour, Wednesday passed without trouble, but on the morning of Thursday a ship with a cargo of rice and coal on board entered the port and the landing of the freight was entrusted to the new union. Prior to setting to work the union requested police protection in consideration of the restlessness shown by the rival union and four policemen were dispatched to the pier, where they found a large and noisy crowd of labourers of the Eungsin-Chong assembled. Under these circumstances the work of landing the freight was not commenced, but the men of both unions stood apart glaring at each other for about two hours. About 10 a.m. the policemen asked the men of the Japanese and Korean Labour Union whether they intended to commence work or not. To this they replied in the affirmative and prepared to commence work. Some seven labourers of the union went to the pier for work, when with a wild yell several hundred labourers of the rival union rushed to the pier and a scene of great confusion ensued. The policemen on the spot were absolutely powerless to pacify the disturbance and some ten policemen hurriedly came to the rescue. Still so fierce and menacing was the attitude of the men of the Eungsin-Chong that they were obliged to unsheath their swords and defend themselves against their attack. Ultimately the tumult was quelled with great difficulty. Some thirty ringleaders of the Eungsin-Chong, including its president, were arrested. Happily there were no serious casualties on either side.

THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

Unprofitable—"If you'd assume a more genial manner, you'd get along better in business."

"Rot! I tried it once, and everybody I met wanted to borrow money!"—*Cleveland Leader*.

How She Knew.—"Anxious Mother—"How do you know young Casleigh is in love with you? Has he told you so?"

Pretty Daughter—"N-no; but you should see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him!"—*Chicago News*.

Just as Deserving.—"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Guffum wrote to you?"

"Yes," answered Maymie.

"But it was not a good poem."

"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as if he had been Shakespeare."—*Washington Star*.

Pipe Dreams.—"My uncle used to smoke his pipe and blow smoke rings that would float across the room and ring the door-knob."

"My uncle," said the other liar, dreamily, "used to blow some that would ring the door-bell!"—*Puck*.

Breaking It Gently.—Her—"Richard! Why on earth are you cutting your pie with a knife?"

Him—"Because, darling—now, understand, I'm not finding any fault, for I know that these little oversights will occur—because you forgot to give me a can-opener!"—*Cleveland Leader*.

Just as Good.—She—"Oh, George, you've broken your promise!"

The Cheerful One—"Never mind, dearie; I'll make you another!"—*Comic Cuts*.

Larceny or Lunacy?—"I was in the gloaming, and the young man had just stolen a kiss."

"Sir!" exclaimed the fair maid, with an outward show of indignation. "You are a heartless thief!"

"That's right," rejoined the bold young man, "but you are to blame for it."

"How am I to blame?" she queried.

"You stole my heart," he answered.—*Chicago News*.

PEAL OF PENMANSHIP.

ELEVEN THOUSAND WORDS ON ORDINARY POST CARD.

A young Italian printer, Nicolo d'Urso, of New York, has sent the Queen of Italy an ordinary sized postcard on which an Italian history of Montenegro is written. It is sent to the Queen because at one time she was Princess Elena of Montenegro. There are 10,996 words in the history—and, minute as each word is, it is clearly readable. It was written by hand without the aid of a magnifying glass. Mr. d'Urso has performed other wonderful feats of penmanship. He has written the fourth act of Othello on the back of a postage stamp; the third canto of Dante's *Purgatorio* also on a postage stamp; and he has penned the words and music of the *Cavalleria Romana* in the same limited space.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, JAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs reserved on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters. Write to the Superior, JAINE ROAD, HONGKONG, 17th April, 1909.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

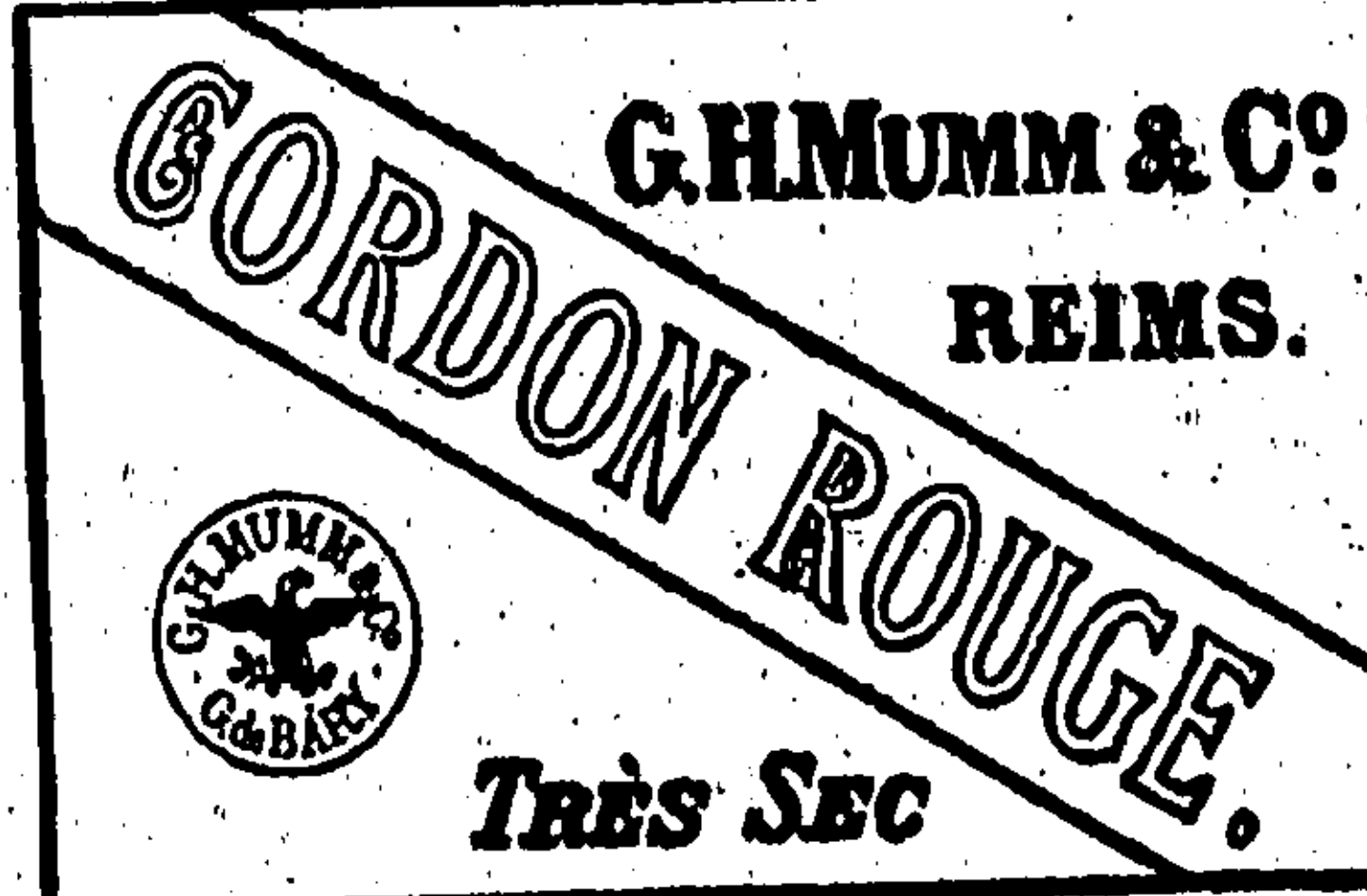
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March 1908. [72]

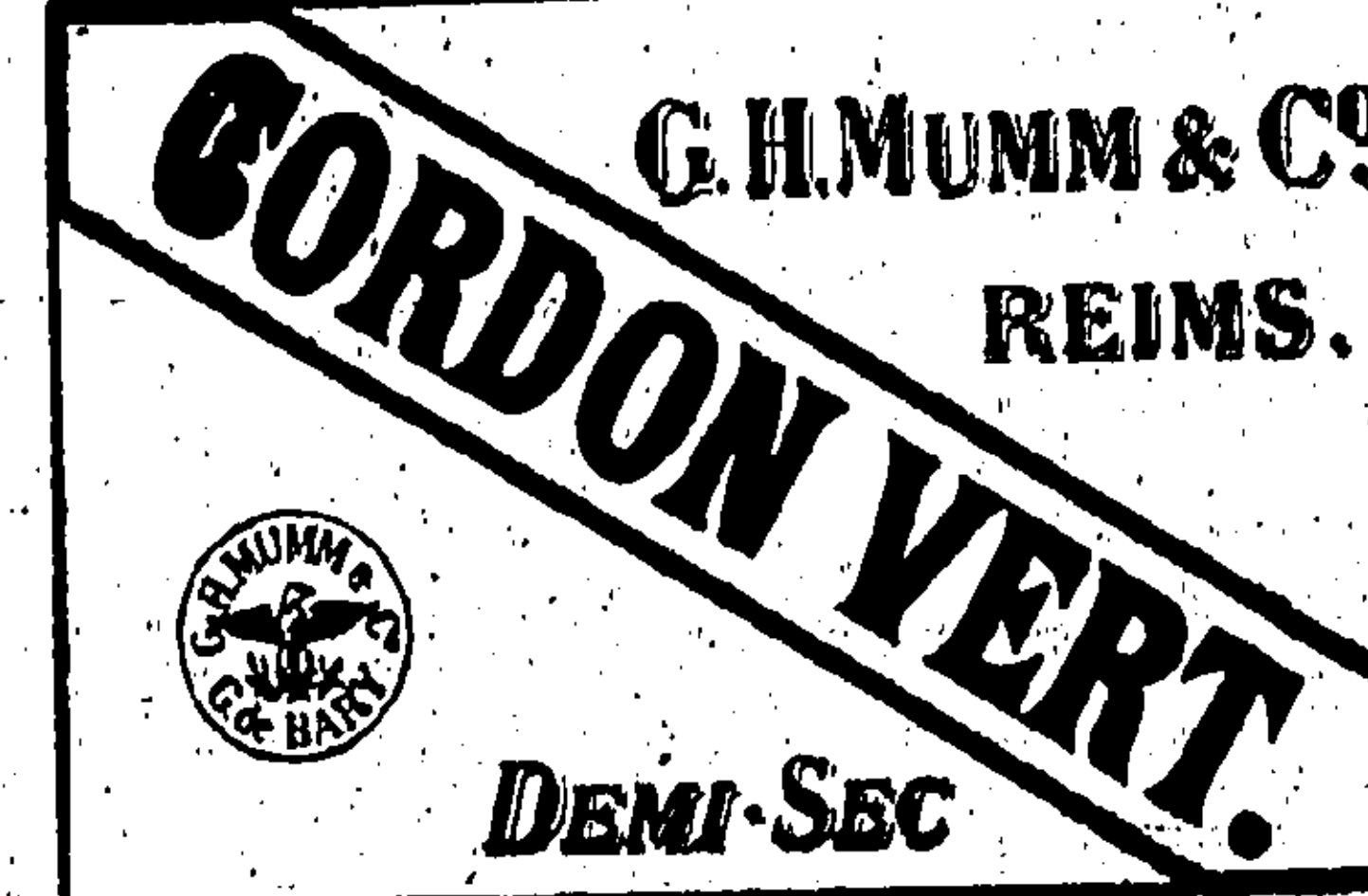
THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

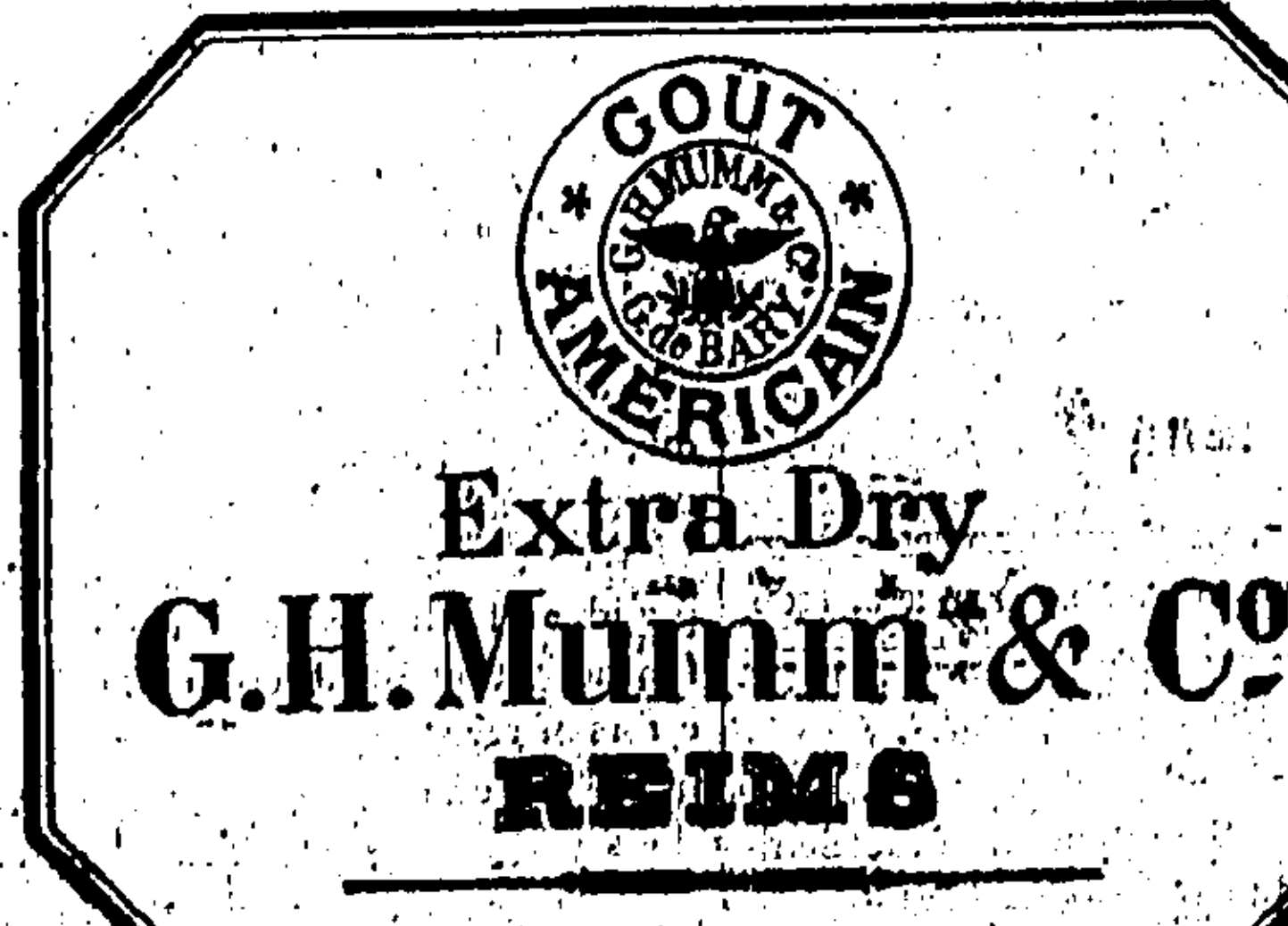
NOTICE is hereby given that G. H. MUMM & CO., carrying on business of Wine Shippers, at Rue Andrieux, No. 24, Reims, in the French Republic, have, on the 22nd day of July, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3

In the name of G. H. MUMM & CO., who claim to be the proprietors of the Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the applicants since the month of November 1907, the Trade Mark No. 2 since the month of May 1907 and the Trade Mark No. 3 since the month of April 1908, all in respect of the following goods: CHAMPAGNE WINES and of all other Sparkling Wines and Drinks artificially sparkling. Dated the 1st day of September, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 5, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALTIES:

DRY GINGER ALE

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE

STONE GINGER BEER

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

HONGKONG and KOWLOON

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$88 per annum

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Subscriptions for any period less than one month
will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. Back subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residence without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for each only).

MARRIAGE

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the
6th of November, 1909, by the Right Rev.
Lord Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev.
F. T. Johnson, M.A., and the Rev. A. B.
Thornhill, M.A., daughter of Mr. W. G. G. Humphreys, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. G. Humphreys, to J. H.
William Armstrong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909

FIGHTING MALARIA

Some time ago the attention of the Sanitary
Board was directed to the prevalence of
malaria in the Colony, particularly among
the garrison stationed at Lyemun. The
subject was raised by the military member of
the Board and it was decided that steps
should be taken to reduce the illness caused
to the troops by the adoption of additional
sanitary measures. What result has occurred
from those reforms has not yet been stated,
but it is to be hoped that the health of the

men has improved so that their efficiency
may not be affected. There are various other
spots in the Colony which are noted as
malarial areas and it does not seem that
the efforts of the sanitary officers have proved
very successful. But in comparison with
Singapore it would appear that so far as
Hongkong is concerned this Colony may be
regarded as a health resort for those subject
to the disease. But it is in India that the
scourge is found almost as prevalent as it
was formerly in Panama, before the Ameri-
cans set to work to construct the canal and
at the same time to introduce modern sani-
tary principles where these had previously
been unknown. Addressing the delegates
of the Malarial Conference at Simla last
month, some extraordinary figures were
given by the Viceroy with regard to the dire
effects of the fever among the people. Malaria, he said, has been a terrible scourge
in many parts of India. I have no wish to
wary you with a repetition of statistics,
which are, no doubt, well known to all of
you. But, speaking generally, the number
of deaths ascribed to fever in the whole of
India has varied during the last ten years
from about 4 millions to 4½ millions per an-
num, and though it is admitted that only a
portion of these are due to malaria, and
though we cannot say with precision what
that proportion is, it has been estimated to
be from one-fourth to one-fifth of the total
number of deaths entered in our returns as
due to fever. We may, therefore, take it that
malaria is answerable in an ordinary season
for about a million deaths in the year. But
last year the number of deaths ascribed
to fever was one million more than the
normal, and there are grounds for belief
that the additional million was due to mal-
aria and not to the other diseases, which go
to swell the total returns under the heading
of fever. We may, therefore, assume that the
number of deaths from malaria in India are
ordinarily one million, but that an excep-
tional season they have risen to two millions.
Proceeding, he remarked that "There are
the cases of those who contract the disease
but do not die, and the ratio of the number
of deaths is very high. I believe one esti-
mate has placed it as high as 133 cases of
sickness to one death. If, therefore, we take
it only in the proportion of 50 to 1, we have
to admit 100 million cases of fever for last
year which were not fatal. It is appalling to
think of the suffering and economic loss that
such conditions imply, not only direct and
immediate loss by the death and sickness of
adults, but potential loss in the case
of the children. And yet much of this
widespread suffering scientists assure us is
preventable—the chief problem before the
Conference will be to discover by what means
that assurance can best be confirmed."

Speaking as a layman, Lord Minto discussed
the methods which could be adopted of
fighting the disease, and said: "Whilst
readily admitting the value of the great dis-
coveries to which I have referred, we are
mercifully in our struggle with malaria not
merely confined to the direction of an anti-
mosquito campaign. We have other means
of attack at our disposal. For there is ample
evidence of the marvellous results due to the
administration of quinine as a prophylactic.
Of course, I mean as a prophylactic adminis-
tered upon systematic and well thought-out
lines. Dr. Oeder, Regius Professor of Medi-
cine at Oxford, in a letter to *The Times* in
the spring of this year, told us his experi-
ences of the preventive treatment of malaria
in Canada. The same treatment has also
met with marked success on the Panama
Canal, whilst in Italy, in malarial districts,
quinine is distributed in the shape of com-
fits and chocolates. Dr. Bentley has written
in the same sense of his experiences in India,
and Lieut.-Col. Braide has told us of the
very satisfactory results due to prophylactic
treatment in the prisons of the Punjab under
his charge, so that the Conference will have
before it two important facts—Major Ross's
discovery of the actual cause of malaria
and the evidence, which I think we may
assume to be incontrovertible, that where
quinine can be systematically adminis-
tered as a prophylactic a very general
immunity from malaria will be the result."

The result of the discussions held by the
Conference will be awaited with interest, but
in the meantime we turn to what the *Sing-
apore Free Press* has to say of malaria in that
Settlement: "The vital statistics of Singa-
pore are notoriously open to question in the
matter of population because the decennial
census does not afford any means of judg-
ing, except approximately, of what the true
population is. The returns of death show
"fever" under the heading of malarial, ty-
phoid, and other forms. There is some room
for hesitation in accepting the figures from
errors of registration, and from the absence
of the skilled medical attendant. Yet, since
the same, or worse conditions, apply to India
as to Singapore, the comparison is not al-
together thereby invalidated. In India, the
estimate of deaths from fever is one million
out of 360 millions of people; in Singa-
pore the annual number of deaths is 2000
out of a population of 225,000. The ratio
of deaths in India to deaths in Singa-
pore, therefore, is 5 to 16. That is to say
Singapore has three times as great a death rate
from fever as the whole of India. The basis

of this calculation can be given, if necessary;
it is rough, but incontrovertible. Supposing
it were wrong, by fifty per cent, the ratio of
deaths in Singapore from fever is twice as
bad as the worst figures the Viceroy of India
brings before his Conference to prove the
seriousness of the problem that lies before it.
When one comes to consider that there are
tens of thousands of people in India who never
see a qualified medical man, and that the
proportion of medical men to population is
exceedingly small; and then when one looks
through the medical register of Singapore,
with its Government and Municipal and
private practitioners, and the proportion they
bear to total population, hope has almost to
be abandoned. Here is a disease that scien-
tists assure us is largely preventable; here
in Singapore are so many exponents of
science: here is the 'dread result' of 2,000
deaths a year; and 100,000 cases of illness
caused by malaria! It is not a comparison,
it is a tragedy! Let us hope that Hong-
kong, at any rate, may be preserved from
such a ghastly record.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE case was continued at the Magistrate's
Court this afternoon in which four Chinese
officers are charged with an alleged assault on
a number of tallymen belonging to the S.S.
Cyclops. Further evidence was called and the
case adjourned.

TWO children, aged about six and eight, wan-
dered into the receiving ward at the London
Hospital. The elder handed the doctor in
charge the following note from its mother:
"They have awful cuts. I think it is whooping
cough. You wait a minute and hear them cough."

PROVERBIAL philosophy from West Africa
finds its counter in Western America. Even
in British Columbia they stick up the notice
in the office—addressed to visitors. "When
in doubt, tell the truth," says one. "Don't
ask for credit, we have none," says another.
"Business is good," says a third. And—
"When worried, smile," seems an encourage-
ment to the boy scouts who are asked to whistle
when in pain. And a child in frocks is pictured
casting covetous eyes towards a soft drink
marked 5 cents. "Aint it hell to be poor?" he
exclaims.

A CHANGE in the chief command of the French
Far East squadron is at hand. Admiral Perrin,
who has hitherto held the post, has been suc-
ceeded by Admiral De la Croix Castries. Admi-
ral Perrin will not await the arrival of his suc-
cessor, but was to leave Saigon for France in
the cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* on October 25.
The cruiser calls at the following ports: Singa-
pore, Penang, Pondicherry, Colombo, Madras,
Bombay, Jibouti, and Port Said. Admiral
Perrin hopes to hand over the command to his
successor at Toulon on December 20. The
latter will proceed to his new station in the
armoured cruiser *Amiral Charner*.

READERS are reminded that the bazaar and of-
fice of the Society of Saint Vincent
de Paul take place to-morrow (Sunday) evening
at the grounds of the Roman Catholic Cathedral,
"Glenelagh." The Society is an old established
institution in Hongkong whose principal func-
tion is to dispense relief to the needy, without
distinction as to nationality, in every case merit-
ing assistance from the limited resources of the
Society. Already 91 families depend upon the
Society for support and the calls on the funds
of this charitable organisation increase from
week to week. The St. Vincent derives its
revenue, wherewith it carries on its admirable
work from year to year, mainly from the pro-
ceeds of sales at the annual bazaar, and appeals
to the community to support it by a liberal
response at to-morrow evening's bazaar.

UNDOUBTEDLY the further substantial rise in
rubber plantation shares reduces still more
the number of bargains to be obtained by the
speculative investor, and in many directions it
must surely be time to take profits. It is not
so much that the shares may not prove worth
their present prices in the long run, but a big
speculative account has been built up which
looks dangerous. Among the comparatively
few shares which under present conditions
appear to be undervalued, however, are the
one pound shares of the Straits Settlement
(Bertram) Company, quoted at 3 s. 6d. The
estate is a very large one, comprising about
3,000 acres, of which 2,770 acres have been
planted with rubber, the number of trees being
over 300,000. It quite a young estate, but in
spite of this, 4 per cent. dividend has been
already paid. During the current year ending
March 31 next, a considerably better result
is assured by the present output and prices
of the material, but it is more important
still to bear in mind that in the new finan-
cial year a very large number—over 100,000
—of new trees will be brought into bearing,
and that this increase in the trees to be tapped
will continue for some time to come. The
shares are considered cheap at anything under
4 s. by good authorities.—*Observer*.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS
IN JAPAN

Vice-Consul Walter Gassett writes from Kobe
that cotton-spinning mills in Japan have been
adding weaving rooms, and that it is now thought
still more economy would result if spinning,
weaving and cotton printing could be carried
on together. The Onaka Spinning Company
plans to print cotton cloth and other textiles,
and it is expected that other companies will
follow the example. It is stated that the weav-
ing industry of Japan has made so much pro-
gress that cotton prints and cotton satins are
now not much inferior to imported goods in
price and quality, and they no longer require
Government protection. But the industry of
weaving Victoria lawns and cotton velvets is
still in its infancy, and it is understood that the
Government contemplates imposing a higher
duty for its protection.

The Opium Trade.

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES.

OPIMUM IMPORTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Speculating on China's sincerity in the at-
tempt to eradicate the opium habit within the
Empire, and the consequential reduction of
the area under poppy cultivation in China,
Chinese dealing in the drug have created such
an abnormal condition as regards the price
of opium that no parallel can be found for
the present state of affairs. Yesterday Patna
opium (new) attained the highest figure yet
recorded, viz., the enormous value of \$1,625 per
chest. High as the price has reached, it would
not have been so conspicuous had it not got up
to that level as by leaps and bounds. In the
first week of August it stood at \$955; a
month later it was \$1,035; about the same ap-
preciation was established during the following
month, to be followed by a sharp rise in the
next fortnight when Patna was quoted \$1,200
per chest on 15th October. On the 26th ult., it
rose to \$1,300 and by the end of the month con-
tracts were closed at \$1,400. November oper-
ated with a jump to \$1,500, followed by a
fall during the next two days when the quo-
tation receded very slightly to \$1,492½.
On the 4th inst. it took another spurt to
\$1,570, but the maximum was attained
yesterday when the figure stood at \$1,625
at the close of the market. So that within
three weeks the disparity in current quotations
was one of about \$400.

Chinese opium, at the same time, rose in like
ratio. From 11s. 3d. per 100 lbs. weight it went
up to 11s. 68 cents, according to one firm of
merchants, and 11s. 63 cents according to another.
This unprecedented rise led to inquiries being
instituted by a representative of the *Hong-
kong Telegraph* for what appeared to be the un-
initiated as an unhealthy state of affairs that
may, at any moment, bring about a partial
commercial calamity in the Colony, and
which it should be the endeavour of all
having the guardianship of the Colony's
trading interests to avert. When approached
this forenoon a gentleman unusually
well informed on the subject stated, as his
opinion, that the price of Indian opium had
gone up in keeping with the advance of the
native article. "Reports," he said, "had recently
gone about that poppy cultivation had been
stopped in Yunnan. In Yunnan, as we know,
the Government successfully carried out their
anti-poppy cultivation campaign—and ex-
cessively so far the most important province in
China as regards production of native opium.
Again, from Shan-ung, rumours have reached
here that no land is put under the poppy. Such
being the belief which has got hold of deal-
ers and consumers, the limited supply of
Chinese opium began to soar in price, and the
Indian commodity—which is the only other
substitute (even though more costly at that)—
has followed suit."

"Do you mean to say, then, that the Chinese
reports are reliable and the element of specula-
tion does not enter into the question at all?"
"There is gambling also; but the speculation
is based upon reports which the Chinese believe
to be true."

The gentleman interviewed proceeded to ex-
plain that the gambling theory should be dis-
counted on the face of the fact that delivery has
also kept pace with the rise in values. "A
normal fair delivery in Hongkong, before the
excitement set in, may be taken at from 350
to 400 chests a week. This week it rose to
550 chests. Shanghai has delivered more than
the usual quantity."

"What, I guarantee have you got that buyers
are not stocking for higher prices to sell ul-
timately to the retailers, who, in turn, turn
the opium over to consumers at still higher
prices and consequently greater profit?" was
the next question.

"With paper and pencil in hand our inform-
ant, after a pause, said: "All the Chinese have
in their hands is a supply for 2 or 3 months'
consumption, including the quantity contracted
for and to arrive."

"He furthermore expressed his belief, based
on information, that the Chinese have been
selling to the interior as they closed their
bargains in Hongkong. Their purchasing price
would average about \$1,200 per chest and they,
consequently, according to this authority, were
operating with a safe and ample margin of \$400.

Asked, finally, whether he did not consider
the present position an unhealthy one and the
future fraught with gloomy possibilities, the
gentleman declared that he had no reason for
pessimism although he admitted that quo-
tations to-day were possibly \$100 more per chest
than what it should be."

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

Furnishing our inquiries further the next per-
son, whose opinion on the opium trade is of es-
pecial value and no less authoritative than that
of the gentleman whose views are recorded above,
regarded the situation with far less optimism.
As a matter of fact, he vouchsafed the impor-
tant information to the member of our staff that
yesterday, representatives of the leading firms
of importers in Hongkong met in solemn con-
clave and deliberated at length on the subject
upon which we sought enlightenment. As
might have been expected, opinions were at
variance by members of the conference and,
therefore, no common line of action could be
agreed upon. In fact, there was no unanimity
of views, but the ground for the conflict could not
or would not be asserted for publication. As
the question of deliveries enters materially in
the consideration of so perplexing a prob-
lem, it was asked if there was any man-
ner of acquiescing for the larger outlet this
week than that described as "a normal
fair clearance." "Yes," replied the merchant
spoken for. "It must not be forgotten that the
buyers who are so eager to get their clearances
this week are those who bought at low prices
and are clearing between \$200 and \$300 net a
chest. It is an entirely different story when it
comes to clear cargo of \$1,600 per chest sup-
posing the market value in the meantime had
dropped \$300 to \$400. It is so small com-

parison when an aggregate of 1,000 chests
enters into the calculation. The prospect can-
not be contemplated with equanimity."

This gloomy possibility induced another
question: "A repetition of the year's collapse of
1906 will therefore be within the bounds of what
may happen?"

"Precisely so. And what is worst, failure of
opium dealers will drag with them others in
lines of business wholly unconnected with them
and also those dependent upon the latter. In
such an event the consequences must be
seriously deplored as the Colony's stagnation in
trade cannot afford to receive yet another blow
before confidence is entirely restored."

For that reason our informant regretted the
failure of an agreement at yesterday's con-
ference which had been reported to him.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE

was to secure the enforcement by im-
porters of a stipulation that a safe margin
in cash be deposited for every contract
hereafter entered into in order to protect
the sellers and ensure the bona fides of the
buyers. The suggestion for the stipulation
is defended by the bitter lessons taught
during and since the shocking year's crisis
three years ago. Those favouring the margin
stipulation point to the practice in vogue now
in the Stock Exchange where brokers, to dis-
courage "bulls" and ensure security, demand
a sufficient deposit from speculators of straw.
If after the provision of the margin people still
chase to rush in headlong with opium fever in
their brain they do so deliberately and at their
peril.

A CHINESE VIEW.

Yet a third source was tapped by our
representative in order to present the views of
those engaged in the trade from a variety of
standpoints. The aspect of the question which
affected Chinese dealers must be the last which
was raised. The native gentleman is our auth-
ority for stating that there are not more than
six Chinese firms or houses dealing in opium
in Hongkong. He corroborates our earlier in-
formation that they have all been fortunate in
buying the drug from first hand at prices which
provide a handsome profit for them. The
danger, however, lies in the fact that the smaller
dealers who, in their turn, bought from the
Chinese merchants might not be as favour-
ably situated as the latter. The hypothetical
case was presented of the smaller
buyers' inability to take delivery of their cargo
when the time arrives, in which case rather
than face the music they would vanish and
leave the merchants, compradores and In-
dian importers, successively, to their own
devices. For that reason he was not op-
posed to the margin proposition but would
rather argue in favour of its adoption. "There
is one indication," the long-robed gentleman
said in fluent English, "and that is the index
of the commercial barometer to which I would
call your attention."

"What is it?"
"Our local rate of interest. Three weeks
ago money was procurable at 4 and 5 %; to-day
you have to pay as high as nine per cent. in
Hongkong and twelve at Shanghai. This fact
tells its own tale."

Speaking of Shanghai brought to the Chinese
gentleman's mind the disparity in opium
prices. At the Northern market Patna was
quoted to-day at about \$1,500 as compared
with the \$1,625 of Hongkong. And he con-
cluded with the question, suggested after con-
siderable argument, "Do you still hold that
the advancement in price followed the law of
supply and demand?"

For the answer we turn to our readers who
are thoroughly conversant with the trade, and
who may throw additional light on the question
of the hour that is exercising a very important
section of the business community in Hong-
kong.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE

The net proceeds of the Ministering Child-
ren's League Bazaar held last Saturday, the
30th October, amount to \$1,000—a sum exceed-
ing that of last year by \$300. They will be
divided amongst the following charities for
children.

Victoria Home and Orphanage Kow- loon	\$ 360.00
Hilddelheim Mission Blind School	160.00
Baxter Mission Schools	100.00
Italian Convent	100.00
French Convent	65.00
Diocesan Girls School	50.00
Berlin Foundling House	50.00
London Missionary Society Training Home for Girls	50.00
Hongkong Cot to the M. C. L. Home at Otterhaw Surrey	105.00
	\$1,300.00

Mrs. May (President of the M. C. L.) wishes
specially to thank Mrs. Eves (M. C. L. Secretary
for Kowloon) Mrs. Gresson (Secretary for
Victoria) and Miss Fryer (Secretary for Peak)
Mrs. Lyons, the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Seth,
the Misses Reich and the other ladies who
gave efficient and ready help, as well as the
following firms and others who rendered gen-
erous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar:
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. for their large
contribution to the Sweet Stall (ably presided
over by Miss Loureiro) Weissmann for Cakes,
Ices and sweets, Ruttenberg, W. G. Humphreys
& Co., Agents for Cadbury-Kelly and Walsh
—Messrs. Robinson for leading piano—Hong
On who lent all the crockery—The Dairy Farm
Co., Colonel Chapman and other Officers Hong-
kong Volunteer Corps for loan of ground and hall
Mr. Teicher for the loan of plants and palms,
Commander Acton and the signalmen he so
kindly lent—the Press for advertising at
reduced rates—Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Mac-
Ewan of the Public Works Department who
supervised the arranging of the ground—
Miss Ella Rowe, and Mrs. Worthington and
Captain Balld who so kindly provided enter-
tainment during the afternoon.

DEATH OF MR. H. G. CALTHROP

BODY FOUND AT MOUNT KELLET.

The news of the death of Mr. H. G. Calthrop,
barrier-at-law, was received with no little
regret by the whole community this morning.
It appears that shortly before eight o'clock last
night, the deceased was on his way to dine
at Mount Kellel, and was met at about this
time by Detective-Sergeant Watt, who saw the
deceased in his wretched apparently heavy con-
dition. As far as we have been able to as-
certain, the deceased was never able to dine at
all, and if this is true, then it is not too bold to
surmise that Detective-Sergeant Watt was one
of the last persons if not the last person to have
seen him alive.

Later in the evening, Dr. G. H. L. Fitz-
williams came across the body of the deceased
lying on the roadside at Mount Kellel and
communicated at once to the proper quarters
and had the body removed to Matilda Hospital.
Whether life was already extinct when the
body was discovered we are not in a position
to tell.

The real circumstances attending the sad
occurrence are naturally shrouded in mystery,
but the assumption is that death must have
been due to internal injury resulting, on
account of the darkness prevailing, from a fall
down the hillside.

The late Mr. Horace George Calthrop was
born on the 7th June, 1853, and received his
education at Felstead School and Gonville and
Caius College, Cambridge. He obtained the
degree of B.A. (Law Tripos) in 1888 and was
a student of the Inner Temple in August
of the same year. He earned the Com-
mon Law scholarship in February, 1890, and
was called to the Bar on June 10, 1891, and
admitted to practice as barrister and
solicitor in the Gold Coast Colony in March,
1900, and in October, 1904, he was admitted to
the Hongkong Bar, where he practised his
honourable profession with ability and distinc-
tion.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley this
afternoon.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING
IN HONGKONG.

ARMSTRONG-HUMPHREYS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St.
John's Cathedral this afternoon, the contracting
parties being Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, of
the Hongkong Volunteer Corps (Honorary
A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor) and Miss Dora
Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.
G. Humphreys. There was a large gather-
ing present, including His Excellency the
Governor, members of both Services and
representatives of the Hongkong Volunteer
Corps to witness the ceremony. The Rt. Rev.
Lord Bishop of Victoria, who was assisted by
the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thornhill,
officiated. The service was fully choral. The
bride, who was given away by her father,
looked charming in a white creation of rich
lacy satin, trimmed with silver and orange
blossom sprays. She wore a tulle veil of
worked florid and an orange blossom crown
and carried a beautiful bouquet of white
flowers, the work of Mr. G. A. Caldwell. The
bridesmaids were the Misses Joyce and Dorothy
Holyoak, who wore dresses of primrose satin
trimmed with chiffon and lace flounces and
carried bouquets with bunches of flowers tied
with mauve and primrose ribbons. Masters Ivor
and Mervyn Jones-Hughes acted as pages and
were attired in primrose silk and corduroy suits
with lace collars and cuffs and carried bouquets
with bunches of primrose and mauve ribbons.
Captain G. Wood, of the Hongkong Volun-
teer Corps, acted as best man. After the cere-
mony, the Officers and men present crossed
their swords beneath which the happy pair
passed.

Afterwards, a reception was held at the
Volunteer Drill Hall, which was beautifully
decorated with 400,000 flowers and evergreens.
At the entrance to the Drill Hall from the Parade Ground
a couple of cannons had been placed on each
side of the gate. The scene was picturesque
and the general effect charming. The portrait
of His Majesty the King, surrounded with
flags, occupied a prominent position. Lieut.
Col. Chapman, Commandant, Hongkong Volun-
teer Corps, proposed the health of the bride
and bridegroom in a happy speech. The
toast was heartily honoured.

The wedding presents were both numerous
and handsome and included gifts from
His Excellency the Governor, Messrs. J. B. B.
Field and Swire's office staff, Officers and En-
signs; Hongkong Volunteer Corps, members of
No. 3 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Attilery
(of which Captain Armstrong is Officer in
Command) and the clergy, organist and choir
of St. John's Cathedral. The wedding cake
was from Barrys, London, and, following
traditional custom, was cut by the bride with
the bridegroom's sword.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Shanghai
and up the Yangtze to Peking.

KING MANUEL VISITS.

DATE OF STARTING SETTLED.

The date of the departure of King-Manuel
has been definitely fixed for 7 Nov., when his
Majesty will leave by the special night train
for Madrid.

King Alfonso will give a banquet at the royal
palace in honour of his guest, and there will be
an excursion to the Escorial and military
review.

King Manuel will be accompanied by a dis-
tinguished suite, including the Marquis de
Sagunto, the Marquis de Faval, Col. Coma
and Lieut. Col. Garcia Guzman.
The Marquis de Sagunto will await the King's
arrival at Chertbourg, both crossing to Penzance
in the royal yacht *Picador* and *Albatros*.
The full extent of King Manuel's stay in
England will be 14 days. From London he
goes to Paris, where he spends some days
staying at the Hotel Bristol.
Although travelling incognito, a banquet will
be given at the Elisee and about arranged at
Rambouillet in his honour by the President
Fallieres.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

WAIWUPU'S DIFFICULTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th November.

Great Britain and America refuse to recognise Article IV of the recently concluded Manchurian convention and in consequence repeated discussions are held with the Waiwupu almost daily, concerning it.

The Foreign Ministry find it difficult to reach a solution of the problem.

VLADIVOSTOK.

IMPOSITION OF POLL TAX.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th November.

The Russian Government has decided to levy a poll-tax on Chinese merchants in Vladivostok.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg to lodge a vigorous protest against it.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

November 5th, 8 p.m.

November 5th, 6 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayas, moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.

November 6th, 11.20 p.m.

November 6th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over the Eastern Visayas, moving W. or W.N.W.

A MISTAKE OF LIFE.

JUDGE'S WITTY SUMMARY OF COMMON FAULTS.

Judge Reoul, in an amusing speech to members of the Harbourside Club at Anderson's Hotel last month, gave the following list of the "mistakes of life"—remarking that he had committed every one of them again and again:

To attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and expect everybody to conform to it.

To try to make the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavour to mould all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live for ever.

To estimate people by some outside quality when it is that within which makes the man.

Judge Reoul illustrated his arguments by a number of anecdotes:

STILL MORE SERIOUS.

A clergyman once said to a prospective bride, "It is a very serious thing to get married," and the girl replied, "Yes, but it's more serious not to get married."

"I would sooner vote for the devil than give you my vote," said an elector to a candidate.

"Well, if your candidate doesn't come to the pole, will you vote for me?" was the reply.

"A number of men were staying late at their club when a waiter announced that a lady was waiting for her husband who had promised to be home early, and all the men rose and said, 'Will you excuse me for a minute, Mr. Chairman?'"

A lady was passed over the word "ditto" in an account, and the husband went to the shop for an explanation. "It means that I'm a fool and you're ditto," he said to his wife on his return.

APHORISMS.

Among the aphorisms employed by the Judge were:

The beauty of this world of ours is made up by the want of uniformity.

Stubbiness over little trifles blocks the business of life, though it does more for the lawyer than all the other phases of human life.

We have to believe: a great deal in this world that we don't understand.

M. EKENBRO, a noted Swedish scientist living in London, was charged at Bow Street, on the 19th ult., and remanded on a charge of attempted murder of a merchant named Hammar at Stockholm. Hammar received by post a bomb which exploded, blowing off his thumb and forefinger. Suspicion fell on the prisoner, who became demented and was removed to the asylum where he was arrested.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A CURIOUS ANOMALY.

It is said that men reap what they sow, but the other day this dictum was turned topsy-turvy, as it were, by a remarkable coincidence, none the less astonishing because Government had a hand in it. A case cropped up before the Magistrate's court where it was discovered that a certain ryot sowed a field with paddy and the explanation forthcoming was that both the farmers had paid rent for some time for the same piece of ground, and, of course, the Government gladly accepted the double contribution. The Magistrate was called upon to decide to which party the ground really belonged but not having the wisdom of Solomon, he did not attempt a solution, the difficulty being rendered still more difficult by the absence of a survey of the piece of land in the Government plan. I fancy one would be tempted to ask why the Magistrate did not cut the Gordian knot by adopting the same method as that of Solomon of old in the case of the two women claiming the same child—offering an equal portion to each claimant. But it would be too presumptuous for the lay mind to step where angels fear to tread.

THE C.S. IN A NEW ROLE.

The other day we had the pleasure of seeing Commodore Lyon perched on the back of a circus pony but last Saturday our genial Colonial Secretary went one better and acted as an auctioneer, and, what is more, went about the work as if born to the job. The way he used his persuasive powers was most remarkable. He did not use the broad Irish brogue, but the plain unadorned English in which he explicated upon the merits of the articles would have made the most confirmed miser delve deep into his pockets. And the result of the sale at the M.G.L. bazaar can be said in one word—success.

OVERHEARD ON THE PEAK TRAM.

The following conversation is said to have taken place on the Peak tram last week between two Yankee travellers but the reader should take it with some reserve:—

First passenger—"Say, Bill, while we're about it, did you hear that yarn about Hong-kong, being unable to burn?"

Second passenger—"No, what's that?"

First ditto—"I struck it at a minstrel show out in Connecticut. You see, all the countries of the world were buried into Hades by way of experiment, and, of course, they were all burnt to cinders in a jiffy. But when it came to Hong-kong—"

Second ditto (impatiently)—"What happened to Hong-kong?"

First ditto—"Nothing. It was too green to burn."

THE COMING BALL.

Invitations are out for the coming event of the season—the St. Andrew's Ball—and the fortunate guests of the sons of Scotia who have made Hong-kong their home are already awaiting with keen anticipatory delight the joyous festival, when the memory of Scotland's patron saint will be perpetuated in the same right royal style as of yore. The well-thought, mouldy with disuse, is being fished out from wardrobes by all and sundry and provided the Colony is not hurled into immediate bankruptcy by an order from the Secretary of State calling upon the local authorities to stop the drink traffic (Scotchmen, please note) the City Hall on November 30th should be full of those who love to trip the light fantastic toe.

A STARTLING BIRTH-RATE.

One day in the present year of grace, Manila's population was increased by the entry of its children into the world. What has Hong-kong to say to that? Of course, no one can for one moment dispute Manila's fecundity, but what would local Beneditis do if the same thing were to happen in Hong-kong?

WANTED—ACCOMMODATION.

At the annual meeting of Justices of the Peace held at the Magistracy on Friday, the accommodation provided for those present was conspicuous by its absence. One of the gentlemen was heard to make the dismal remark: "I'll have to go into the dock!" Others squeezed themselves into all sorts of queer positions and tried to look happy. It has been suggested that as many Justices should attend these licensing meetings as possible but it would be interesting to know what would happen if the entire body of Justices were to troop into the miniature Court-room one of these fine days. I dare not suggest an answer.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

A Society lady out in Frisco has lately evinced an abnormal craze for athletics. Every morning, as regular as clockwork, she has been covering a distance of from four to five miles from her home at a brisk pace out of sheer joy of living. She has startled Society by her prowess, who are said to have turned green with envy. What's the world coming to?

A FIDUIN-FORM.

The other day, I fished out from among a scrap-heap of old papers the following effusion, mouldy with the dust of ages. It is from the *Baltimore Sun* and will, I think, bear reproduction. It is as follows:—

Alles same you my face once willy.

Wild welly long played down his back.

Sailor was he come ashore, makey plenty fights.

Fully welly mucky hard makes face black.

Long time plenty work sampan coolie.

Yangkee shert, way down Shanghai.

Me talks too pigligs, too much foolies.

Alles same pretty lady no like C.I.

Lady cooly welly good, she likey chowchow.

she fly way up topside house.

Cooly little pussy cat and little bow-wow.

Welly good pot-stew, bolly wild de mouse.

Alles same pork pig, my likey chop-chow.

Too much M.G., no muchies small.

Topside dark sky down came Chong Mor.

He makey stealy pig and chop-chow all.

Englay Conall welly much he talks.

Puttee up his speccol, makey look see.

Chop-chop policeman welly much he walks.

Chong Mor runs no catches he.

CANTON, DAY BY DAY.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON AT THE SOUTH-ERN C-PITAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th November.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton arrived here last evening and paid an official visit to H. E. Viceroy Yuan She Hsun this morning.

KWANGTUNG'S ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces in the Kwangtung Province, who arrived here from Weichow a week ago, will leave Canton for Weichow on the 7th inst.

CANTON PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The work on the spacious building outside the East Gate for the offices of the newly-formed Provincial Assembly has now been completed. The Assembly, which had its office temporarily in the old governor's yamen building, will remove to the new building tomorrow. H. E. Viceroy Yuan She Hsun will perform the opening ceremony to-morrow.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan has submitted a memorial to the Imperial Government urging it to suppress the practice of all descriptions of gambling in the province of Kwangtung. The memorial states that if sufficient funds can be raised to make good the loss to the revenue, the gambling vice will be entirely suppressed.

NANNING IN 1908.

A YEAR'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Mr. T. D. Moorhead, acting Commissioner of Customs, reviews the trade of Nanning during the past year as follows:—

The political condition of the district during the year was particularly quiet. Two things principally contributed to this result: a bounteous harvest of rice—of primary importance to the well-being of the locality—and the presence of the Governor, who spent here a good deal of the year and breathed into the officials a spirit of watchfulness and activity. In a word, it is a long time since local conditions were so friendly to trade. Let allowance be made for the fact that the returns of the previous year covered a period of nine months only, and it will yet be abundantly plain that the clear forecast in the report for 1907 has been amply verified. The net value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 3,399,000, or more than double the previous year's figure. The value of the net total foreign imports amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,731,000, against Hk. Tls. 739,000; native produce, to Hk. Tls. 357,000, against Hk. Tls. 81,000; and exports, to Hk. Tls. 1,320,000, against Hk. Tls. 733,000. These are the net results of the first complete year of trade, and they are satisfactory results. While further, though more gradual, expansion may be looked for, yet, unless improvements can be effected in the Wuchow-Nanning waterway and a railway be laid to the west coast, the inherent capabilities of this mart cannot be effectively evoked.

The Inspector General, in response to His Excellency the Governor's ardent desire to improve navigation and foster trade, detached, early in November, the Deputy Coast Inspector with a staff of foreign surveying assistants to make an examination of critical places. A flying survey was in the first instance made of the river, and, later, attention was focussed on the most principal obstructions, more particularly on two formidable rapids, the Ta-tan and the Pan-tan, both of which a thorough examination has now been made and the necessary elementary data obtained for formulating proposals. Any scheme of amelioration would likely be concerned primarily with the Ta-tan, and the task of tackling a rapid of such magnitude must entail large expenditure and would probably have to be approached slowly and gradually. In any case, for a long time to come expansion of trade through transport developments will take place on the lines marked out by the enterprise of Messrs. Banker & Co., who have demonstrated pretty conclusively that the suitable type of vessel for the carrying trade is after the pattern of their pioneer motor-boat. This firm in the course of August placed on the Wuchow-Nanning run an additional boat of like type to the original, but of increased horse power and carrying capacity. Both vessels have been plying regularly and, having proved unequal to coping with the cargo, which their satisfactory service has rendered available, are to be reinforced by a third craft under construction. Another firm is following suit and is about to place on the run a similar class of vessel.

Greater cheapness and rapidity of transport are obviously the most potent factors in promoting exchange, and a point or two only need be noted here in illustration of the oblique and wholesome influence of these craft beyond the sphere of their immediate concerns. They have rendered it very difficult for anyone to establish locally a temporary monopoly to certain classes of goods. Again, they have been instrumental in effecting a marked reduction in the rate of interest. Several years ago the interest charged on loans amounted to 8 per cent. per half-month, or 192 per cent. a year. In 1907 the rate was officially forbidden to exceed 3 per cent. per half-month. During the year under review the average rate was 1 per cent. per half-month. This change, though in part due to the liberal accommodation granted by the official bank in the course of the year to specially approved applicants for loans, was compelled by the experience that when local banks were excessive in their demands merchants telegraphed to Wuchow and procured the necessary funds in three to four days by one of the motor-boats. One singular fact of cardinal significance to the mercantile trade should be mentioned.

The likin yoke on the neck of Nanning is in all conscience an easy one; as regards foreign imports, they are allowed not merely to enter the city but to circulate throughout the province without having to submit to the payment of a single cash, whether in respect of likin or of transit dues, or of any other form of tax.

A DAMNING SENTENCE.

France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Holland possess schools of living Oriental languages supported by Government funds. Berlin has its Seminary for Oriental languages at the Royal University, with a staff of forty-two teachers and a budget of close upon £10,000 per annum; Paris has its Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, with twenty-six teachers and a budget of £7,000 per annum; there is an Oriental Institute at Naples upon which the Italian Government spend nearly £4,000; and at St. Petersburg there is, besides the University Faculty of Oriental languages, with a budget of £4,800, an educational section of Oriental languages attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which costs the Government another £5,000 per annum.

In England such small sums as some of the public departments assign to the encouragement of the study of Eastern languages amongst their own branch of the service are mostly spent to very little purpose, and the "quite inadequate facilities which exist for the general public are afforded either by the Universities or by private initiative. Well may the Treasury Committee sum up its conclusions in the following damning sentence: "As England is the country which above all others has important relations with the East, the fact that no Oriental school exists in its capital is not creditable to the nation."

TO REMEDY THE DEFECT.

The recommendations of the Committee are based upon a general consensus of opinion amongst the many experienced witnesses whom they examined—representative men of business as well as officials and Orientalists—that the need of preliminary training, not only in the languages, but in the history and sociology of

ADRIAT FOR THREE DAYS.

ON MOTOR-LAUNCH AT MERCY OF SEA.

Drifting in a gasoline launch from Monday evening until Thursday evening, part of the time being blown out towards the China Sea so far that only the tops of the Zambales mountains were visible, was the experience of Henry Becker of Manila in making a trip from this port to Dagupan in the gasoline launch *La Union* this week, reports the *Manila Times* of 30th ult.

Mr. Becker left Manila on Monday for Dagupan, and expected to make Dagupan in 30 hours. His engine broke down and it was impossible to make it run any longer. In this dilemma with but few provisions and little water the launch began to drift towards the open sea.

Tuesday evening the cutter *Scout* passed by, and Mr. Becker made every effort to attract the attention of those on board, even setting fire to a bucket of gasoline, but the vessel passed by and left him alone to drift to sea and starvation.

All day Wednesday he drifted, first toward the sea and then back with the tide toward land. Finally he arranged some cloth into a small sail and with this and an on-shore breeze managed to work in close enough to the land so that he was sighted and picked up by one of the Yangco boats and towed into Subic on Thursday afternoon.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL WANTED.

TRAINING OF MEN FOR EASTERN WORK.

It affords unpleasantly striking evidence of national inefficiency until now in a field of education in which this country might have been expected long since to have taken the lead, writes the *Times*, in reviewing the important Report of the Treasury Committee on the Organisation of Oriental Studies, just published. It calls its article "A Chapter of National Inefficiency."

No other country has had, or has, relations of such vital importance with the East, in point of magnitude or of intimacy, of variety, or of duration, as Great Britain. For the last two centuries the history of the British Empire has been closely bound up with the East, and today three out of every four subjects of King Edward are natives of the East. Many of the most brilliant achievements of our armies and navies have been accomplished in the East, and the East has been the scene of many of our most conspicuous administrative successes.

OUR EASTERN MARKETS.

Amongst our upper and middle classes there are few families that have not furnished some names honourably connected with service in the East, and the employment of our working classes depends in no small measure upon the retention of the markets which our commerce and our industries have opened up all over the East.

The Board of Trade tables appended to this report show the import and export trade of the United Kingdom to exceed £100,000,000 per annum with the countries speaking the Oriental languages under consideration of the Committee, which it may be noted, include those of Africa as well as of Asia. But such tables only convey a very inadequate idea of the commercial importance of those regions, for they do not include either our own indirect trade with the East, or the very large trade carried on with the East by other portions of the British Empire, nor do they take into account the vast and complex economic interests built up by the British communities in the East, both within our own possessions and on foreign soil. The maintenance of our position in the East, political, commercial and industrial, must largely depend upon our knowledge of the customs and the feelings, the thoughts and the wants of all the various alien races with whom we are brought into such manifold contact, and to such knowledge nothing is more essential than a thorough acquaintance with their languages.

Yet in this country of all others scarcely any attempt has been made to encourage the study of Oriental languages, or even to make provision for their suitable teaching. Other nations that have not a tithe of our interests in the East, or have only quite recently entered upon the field of Eastern enterprise, have at once applied themselves to the educational task with an energy and efficiency of which we have scarcely yet begun even to realise the significance.

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To-day's Advertisements.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

BAXTER SCHOOLS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to OPEN the ANNUAL SALE of WORK, in aid of the above, at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, November, 10th, at 3 P.M.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [761]

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the East, for persons going out to make a career in the East, is beyond dispute. The study of Eastern languages, in the opinion of the Committee, cannot be confined merely to the grammar and the dictionary. It must include, as in the best Continental schools, the study of Oriental customs and traditions and of the conditions of life in Eastern countries, with which the Englishman must become familiar if he is not only to understand the spoken words, but to preserve the respect of those amongst whom his lot is to be cast.

Nothing is more illuminating on this aspect of the question than Professor Arnold's very able memorandum included in the appendices to the report. The scheme sketched out by the Committee contemplates a school, with a name and a home of its own, to be built up by the nucleus already existing at University and King's Colleges, and to be incorporated in the University of London, which shall serve the needs of candidates for Government services in the East, of military and naval officers preparing for interpreterships, and of commercial, medical, and missionary students who intend to seek in the East a field for their respective activities, as well as of natives of Eastern countries and Englishmen who desire to pursue Oriental scholarship.

WANTED, £2,725 A YEAR.

This may seem at first sight rather an ambitious combination, but the proposals of the Committee for giving effect to its scheme are by no means excessive. The estimated annual cost of the school is only £2,725, to which the Treasury is requested to contribute both an initial grant and an annual grant. This country might surely afford even a larger sum for the creation of an Oriental School worthy of the Metropolis of the British Empire, with its great mesh of relations with the Near East, the Middle East, and the Far East, and with Africa. If the labours of the Committee result in laying the foundations of such a school, its members will have assuredly deserved well of the country.

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The public is respectfully invited to inspect the various stalls from 2 to 7 P.M. on the 7th inst.

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By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 13th Rajputs, the band will play from 9 to 11.30 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained from to-day at Messrs. Grace & Co., 27, Des Voeux Road, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound to-morrow, the 7th November, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and at the gate on the night of the Fete.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [774]

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S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA, KUTSANG..... FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 2 P.M.
MANILA..... FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI..... SUNDAY, 14th Nov. Daylight.
SHANGHAI..... SUNDAY, 14th Nov. Daylight.
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MANILA	"FEAR"	9th Nov. 3 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"WANCHANG"	9th Nov. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEIKOW"	11th Nov. "
SHANGHAI	"CHIEHUA"	11th Nov. "
QIEU & HOLO	"KAIPOG"	11th Nov. "
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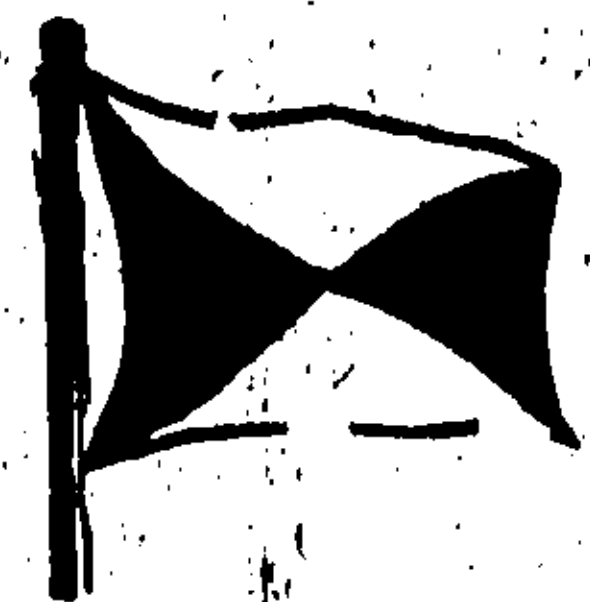
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AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO.			
HAMA			

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGO MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 7th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJI MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 14th Nov., at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	1. IYO MARU, Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA	2. WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	3. KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	4. SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kikawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	5. NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Vagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	6. KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	7. YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kato, Tons 4500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Daylight.
	8. KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., Daylight.
	9. KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
	10. KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at Daylight.
	11. TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4500	SUNDAY, 7th Nov., at Daylight.

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000-Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. K. COPE) About Thursday, 18th November.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) About Wednesday, 17th Jan., 1910.

Mishima Maru (Capt. A. E. MOSS) About Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamer.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Capt. St. John George, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUM CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" About 17th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date
Kumano	6,232	J. Mathie	18th Nov.
Aymara	4,363	Boyd	16th Dec. 1910
Sueric	6,232	S. Shotton	13th Jan.
Oceano	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, HULL AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BREC'NSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,

CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRY,"

Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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STEAM TO CANTON

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. W. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First-Class Passengers. The Steamers are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....17.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and SHIO ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 6, Queen's Road West

Hongkong, 26th Oct., 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, OCEANIC, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN Ports.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Vails, will be despatched from this for BOM. BAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macedonia*, 10,513 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Peris*, due in London on 27th December, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

K. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

[4]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEONOR and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN, GULF and BAQDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA (MALAGA).

THE Steamship

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIA & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. CKR.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	STO. INQ. QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,007,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9th = \$22.72	\$895 sellers London £90.15
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	£4,000 \$9,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	\$1,500,000 \$54,481 \$204,79 £185,000	none	\$10 for 1908	\$162½ sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,477 \$200,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	Tls. 205
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$200,000 \$29,548 \$105,549 \$68,509	\$2,464,901	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	\$82½ sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$24,425 \$190,164	\$7,717	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$132½ sellers
FIRE INSURANCE.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$48,568 \$11,503	\$375,141	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$148,172	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	\$325
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$254,638 \$20,000	\$1,035	\$2 for 1906	\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$20,000	Nil	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000 \$217,500 \$119,267 \$23,645	\$21,190	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	\$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £20,000	£11,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.154	\$50 buyers
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£20,000 £20,000	£11,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	74½ buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000 £20,000	£2,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$45,483	\$3,121	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$14
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$16,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	\$150 buyers
Luxco Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897	\$20
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,171	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.12.08	Tls. 335
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.12.09	Tls. 19 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,878	Dr. £4,101	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	17½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,976	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$20,506 \$20,000	\$20,102	None	\$63 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,442 \$20,000	\$45,162	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	\$53 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,361	Final of Tls. 2½ for year ending 31.4.09	Tls. 77½ buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	Tls. 138 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on fir. new issue	\$27 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	\$50	\$68,000	\$10,972	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$5 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$14,018	\$26,475	Interim of 3½ for account 1909	\$43½ new b. \$104½ sales
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$23,173	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	\$0 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1½ for 1908	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,593,045	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 300,000	\$ 968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	Tls. 149 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,933 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	Tls. 92
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 112
Ray Chai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 460
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$40,000	Nil	\$1.50 or 1908	\$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.12.08	\$5½ buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	\$9½ sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	\$10,000	\$ 8 0	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	\$16½ sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$ 8 0	Interim of 3½ cents for account 1909	\$7½ buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$275	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,195	\$2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	\$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$35	\$35	\$10,000	\$1,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	10,390	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	\$13 buyers
Matschappi tot Mijne, Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 527,000	Tls. 316,12	Third quarterly of Tls. 12½ for account 1909	Tls. 760 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$2,804	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	\$13½
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	10,640	None	\$9 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pl. 10,640	None	\$10
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,150	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	Tls. 104 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,002	None	\$21½ buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$36	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	\$5½
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	\$10½ sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$46,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	\$12½ buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$35,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	\$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited	1,000	17	17	none	\$718	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	\$38 sellers
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,100,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	Interim of 12½ % for account 1909	16/-
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$7,400	\$11,205	20 % interim for 1909	\$70 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	32,500	£1	£1	none	none	2/6 for 1903	\$7½
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	none	£2,220	None	\$5/6
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	30,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	62 6.
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	185,454	£1	£1	none	£8,784	7½ % interim for 1909	69/3
do. (contributory)	125,548	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	950,000	2/-	1/-	none	none	None	1/3 buyers
do. do. A Shares	105,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	69/6 buyers
do. do. B Shares	22,500	£1	£1	£4,000	none	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	74/1
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	none	none	Interim of 40 % - pd. for account 1909	100mpd
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	225,140	£1	£1	none	1,820	7 % for year 1908	62½ sales
do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	£4,000	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	100mpd
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	£1	£1	none	none	7 % for year 1908	100mpd
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	£1	£1	none	£6,722	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	100mpd
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	62,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Sandcroft Rubber Company	20,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	1,000	£1	£1	\$20,000	\$1,275	Interim of 30 % for 1909	100mpd
Shelley Rubber Estate Limited	80,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	£1	£1	none	£856	3 % for 1908	100mpd
Sungei Chok Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	100mpd
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	none	£3,448	5½ % interim for 1909	100mpd

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Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA.

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

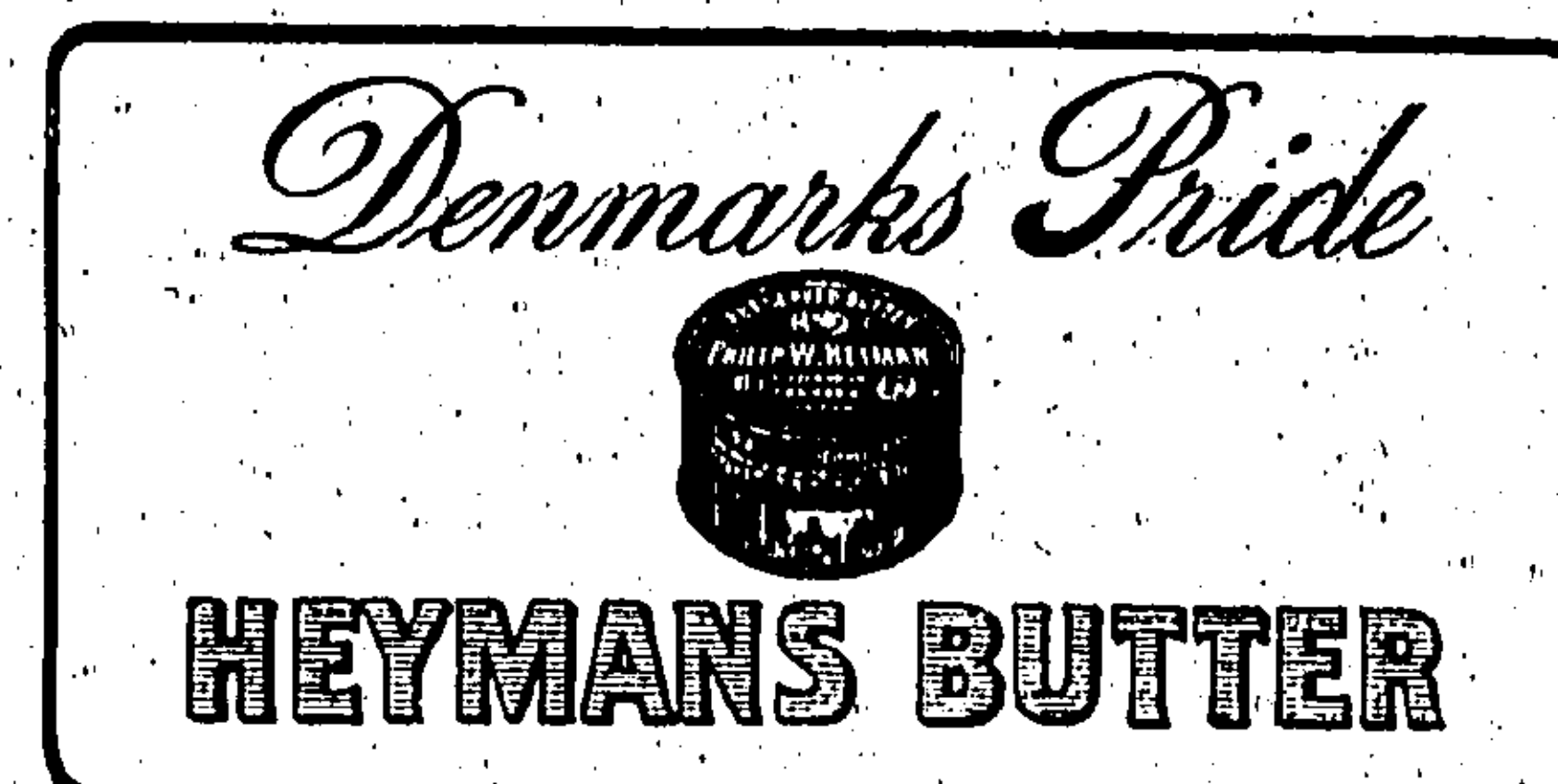
SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

REMINGTON
TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, intemperance, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, nervous depression, night sweats, sudden attacks, dizziness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD
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